Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 124 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th June	Karoa	7,009	Extra B.I. Co.'s sailing
28th "	Novara	6,856	Extra
28th "	Plassy	7,346	
5th July	Khyber	8,946	
12th "	Culna*	6,151	

*Does not carry passengers.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade certificate holders before the latter part of July.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

BOMBAY TO LONDON:

First Saloon. "A" Rs.	First Saloon. "B" Rs.	Second Saloon. "C" Rs.	Second Saloon. "A" Rs.	Second Saloon. "B" Rs.	Native Servants Deck. Rs.
Single					
816	756	696	576	516	250
Return					
1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	"C" Rs.	"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	Rs.
Single					
768	720	660	552	492	230
Return					
1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
27th June	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
30th June	Linga	Karachi direct
16th "	Lightning	Karachi & Persian Gulf
28th "	Dwarka	Karachi direct 5 p. m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kifunezan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	6th July
Kirin Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	20th June	1st July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	2nd July	10th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashio	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake	June	20th "	Genoa and Marseilles
Burma Maru	S. Imai	20th June	5th July	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Ard	22nd June	3rd "	Japan.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	15th July	25th "	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	23rd July	2nd August	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 807 Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	32,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDWARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
234, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES DOSUTI CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press of Doosa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of the Planet Mills Ltd. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Dungarsey Jiwandas.

55 bales Dosuti cloth of the Planet Mills including:—

45 bales No. 4040, 20 pieces 40in. by 40 yds. by 20 lbs.
4 bales No. 4240, 19 pieces, 42in. by 40 yds. by 21 lbs.
6 bales No. 4440, 18 pieces, 44in. by 40 yds. by 22 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES SATIN CALENDER OF THE GLOBE MILL.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at the bailing press of Dossa Musa at Vithalvadi, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Himatlal Dahyabhai:—

31 bales satin calender of the Globe Mill of which.

4 bales No. 5202 lbs. 8.
12 bales No. 5303 lbs. 8¼.
12 bales No. 8605 lbs. 9.
3 bales No. 8705 lbs. 9¼.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. AT MOTILAL BUILDINGS, OPPOSITE OLD SMALL CAUSES COURT, LAMINGTON ROAD.

Auction Sale of specially made to order teak and blackwood very decent highly polished furniture, very sweet-toned cottage pianos, rich crockeryware, cooking utensils, English garden plants, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place very strong and substantial selected teak and blackwood, highly polished drawing, dining and bedroom decent furniture, including sliding dining table and chairs, marble top very beautiful mirror back table, glass door cupboard, chest of drawers, complete iron cots, dressing and wash hand tables, ceiling and table fans, plain and tiled teapoys, one lot of cane furniture including chairs, tables, teapoys, etc., 2 very sweet-toned cottage pianos, rich glass and crockeryware, one lot of cooking utensils and a lot of English garden plants including palms, etc., etc. The property of Mr J. W. Smith.

And by order of a private gentleman:—

1 Grant Motor Car, 20-25 H. P. having four seats with magneto, tyre and tube. Quite in good order, and is on view in the Garage of Sir Mangaldas Building opposite to Motilal Building.

Goods will be on view three days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Sheth Damodar Pragjee, below the new bridge, by order of Messrs. Govaji Fataji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Meghji Lakhmidas:—

25 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Tayab at his godown in Sugar Bazar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Latib Gani (Sugar Broker).

25 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, each tin ¾ lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE RICH ARTISTIC FURNITURE, PHONOGRAPHS, RECORDS, ETC.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th June, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood artistic furniture such as silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marbletop centre table, office writing tables, cane arm and armless chairs, revolving chairs, easy chairs, curzon chairs, silk lined low chairs, glass and paneldoor cupboard, single glassdoor almyrahs, table and wallmirrors, plain carved and tiled teapoys, flowerpot stands, bookshelf, towel racks, dirty cloth baskets, tapestry and leather lined sofas, single as well as double wooden bedsteads compete, phonographs, records, etc.

Property of a private gentleman.

1 Baba gadi, Guba.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th June, 1919.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES SHUTTLES.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street opposite the New Share Bazar, by order of Messrs. Suzuki & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. F. Hirjee & Co

Ex. S. S. "Toyo Maru."

5 cases 106 Dozen Shuttles size 14½".
4 cases 96 dozen shuttles sizes 14½ft.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 27th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1258.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF CHROME LEATHER PACKING BENDS, LACES AND BELTING.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 45 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned.

16 cwt. Chrome Leather Picking Bend cut lengths.
1 cwt. Chrome Leather Laces.
1 Roll Chrome Leather Beltings 4 inches 437½ ft.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co. at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.:—

(1) One log frame Saw (Ransome make) to take logs up to 18in. with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea goiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations Saws upto 30in.
(3) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 60in. by Ransome with Blade.
(4) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 36in. by Ransome with Blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24in. by Ransome with Blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24in. Pully by Ransome.
(7) One Emery wheel Blade sharping machine.
(8) Steam Engine Wilson make 14 h.p.
(9) Cochrone patent vertical boiler 15ft. by 5ft. by 60ft.
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shaftings, shiftings, gearing pully, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 30in. No. 9.
Circular Saws 32in. No. 1.
Circular Saws 36in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 50in. No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY the 1st July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Haridas Amarshi and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavdas Ranchhordas of Ghadial Gully, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain Piece-goods Association:—

22 packages English-made white shirtings No. 1306 and No. 8034 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES FINE, FANCY ENGLISH-MADE DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Shah Bhogilal Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of Pitambar Ramji (Ramji Thakarshiwala):—

6 packages fine fancy English-made white Dhotees No. 905 Ralli goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 8th July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaiseri-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—

54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 667, inches 44 and yards 6, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th June, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

UCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Manilla Ropes, Carpets, Water Tanks, Belts, Nuts, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods.—

Empty packing cases, scrap iron, Manilla rope, belts, nuts, snaircases, carpets, empty casks, drums, Life Belts, old linen, cable chain, Rubber scrap, Water Tanks, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Plaster of Paris and Unserviceable Medical Stores.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellassis Road, opposite Byculla Club.

A quantity of Plaster of Paris 4¼ tons and Unserviceable Medical Stores.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th June, 1919.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ¼th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 11, Telegrams: "Gundisan."

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BUNDLES OF COPPER SHEETS OF DIFFERENT MARKS SIZES AND NUMBERS.

Under instructions from the Office concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamnadas Chunilal & Co. of Tambekanta, Pydhownie, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

B. B. 899.—6 bundles of 28 lbs.
V. B. 899.—4 bundles of 35 lbs.
V. B. 899.—4 bundles of 42 lbs.
V. B. 899.—5 bundles of 49.
N. F. S. C.—1 bundle of 42 lbs.
N. F. S. C.—1 bundle of 35 lbs.
B. C. L. B.—1 bundle of 49 lbs.
B. C. L. B.—1 bundle of 70 lbs.
B. C. L. H.—1 bundle of 35 lbs.
B. P. E. G. C. B.—1 bundle of 42 lbs.
K. A. P.—4 bundles of 56 lbs.
K. A. P.—13 bundles of 63 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—Bundles marked B. C. L. H. are lying at Victoria Docks "F" warehouse and others are lying at Prince's Docks Wari Bunder Warehouse. Sizes can be seen at the said Docks.

The property of W. MacDonald, Esq.:—

AUCTION SALE of Household Teak, and Blackwood Artistic, New Designed Dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, sweet tone cottage piano, platedware, glassware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of Canady House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, handsome new designed teak, and blackwood made to order artistic furniture by well-known makers, comprising dining table, large and small sideboards, teak and blackwood dining chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, silk and other screens, carved and plain teapoys, settee chair, revolving book stand, easy chairs, mirror door almyrah, clothes presses, book cupboards, toilet tables, meatsafes, ice boxes, brass and iron bedsteads with mattresses, teakwood bedstead, verandah chicks, filters, bath tubs, bentwood rocking chairs, sweet toned piano by A. Beschian dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, clothes basket, pictures in frames, flower pots, vases, glassware, platedare, crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of W. MacDonald, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE MACHINERY STORES, MEDICINES, CAR RIAGES AND OTHER APPLEMENTS, ETC., BELONGING TO MESSRS. STEPHENS & SONS.

Under instructions from Messrs Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors for the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the stable premises opposite the Allbass Baug, Churney Road, Girgaum, all the Machineary Stores, Medicines, implements etc., consisting of:—

One oil engine 12 H. P. by Clayton and Shuttleworth, with two water tanks, crushing machines, shaftings, drill machines, name cutting machines, bandosaw with sews, hand-dill maching, chaff cutter, tyre building machine, boxing machine, rubber tyring machine wooden wheels, lathes, bellows, vices, new spokes, old iron, iron rods, iron tyres, hammers, moulds, old and new woods, anvils, carriage lanterns, leather reins, harness, saddles, velvet carpet, rubber tyres, red rubber tubiny, files, screws, buckles, axles, poles, iron rings, alluminium sheets, empty varnish tins, empty bottles, empty drums, Crolts, nuts, sockets, tapes, locks, joints, foot bells, hinges, aprons, India rubber hooks, handles, foot rests, bellows, blacksmith's tools, leather rubbish, old monsoon aprons, carriage bodies and boxes old harness, saddlery, tools, some wooden boxes, paint, varnish, paint utensils, marble stabs one new vis-a-vis, uncomple, one new canoe victoria incomplete training mail phaeton and tumtam, dispense table, medicines in bottles, and jars, one medical instrument for horses, syringes, one large safe, Remington typewriter copying press, horse measuring stands, water filter, large scale and weights show cases writing tables, large and small cupboards, horse boxes, horse shoes, etc.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2667.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 YARDS GAUZE FLANNEL.

By order of the Superintendent Army Clothing Factory, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th day of June, 1919 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning sell by public auction at the Army Clothing Factory, Colaba, opposite the old Colaba Railway Station.

1,000 yards gauze flannel. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Thoburn House" Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable household furniture etc. comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, tapestry drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, cashmere tables, table ornaments, wash stands, hatstands, teapoys, book cabinets, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, electric table fans and lights, Chinamatting rich glass, porcelain and platedware etc. The property of J. F. Calvert, Esq. of G.I.P. Railway and others.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on Sunday, 29th June 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of June 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 54, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table; dining room chairs; handsome sideboard; dinner waggons; dumbwaiters; meatsafe; rich glass; porcelain and platedware; English Chesterfield couch and easy chairs; Brussels and Persian carpets; iron bedsteads; handsome almyrahs; clothes and gown presses; electric and Jost's fans; Chappell and Co.'s sweet-toned upright-grand piano; bedroom chest of drawers; aluminium utensils; partitions; bead chicks, etc., etc.

The property of Major H. A. Lafond, I. M. D.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

The property of a European gentleman:—
One 2 seater Motor Car.

AUCTION SALE on Monday, 30th June 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Hyder Building", opposite Ordnance Quarters, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table; diningroom chairs; handsome sideboard; dinner waggon; dumbwaiter; meatsafe; rich glass; porcelain and platedware; Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs; teapoys; table ornaments; sweet-toned piano; iron bedstead; cabinet gramophone; iron safe; rich carpets; handsome almyrahs; clothes and gown presses; chest of drawers; perambulator; aleminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of E. E. Symes, Esq. of Messrs. S. Rose and Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th June, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Aply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

LEATHER VARNISHES, BOOT AND HARNESS DRESSINGS, FRENCH POLISH, COPAL VARNISH, BLACK JAPAN. —Dealers handling our products will realize quick sales, and good profit. Address:— INDIAN PAINTS AND VARNISHES CO., Bunder Road, Karachi. 2858

T. I. BROTHERS.—Japanese Hair Cutting Saloon No. 2, New Charni Rd., opposite West End Cinema. 2856

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicatin with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Immediate enrollment for Company Auditors', Banking, Commercial and Secretarial courses recommended. PROFESSOR DAVAR can be interviewed between 9 A.M. & 6-30 P.M. (S.T.), 80, Esplanade Road." 2785

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—Competent BLACK and WHITE ARTISTS immediately. Good salary to right men. Apply Box No. 716 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2827

WANTED.—A PARSI GRADUATE for a local High School. Good salary to an experienced man. Apply Box No. 720 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2868

WANTED AT ONCE.—A capable SHORT-HAND TYPIST of good speed for the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort. 2859

WANTED AT ONCE—MATRICULATED and experienced CLERKS. Also Rs. 500 SECURITY PAYING AGENTS for Field. Our registered candidates will be preferred. Call personally sharp MAYADASS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 2806

WANTED.—A competent ASSISTANT STORE-PURCHASER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having experience in purchasing daily bazaar provisions, wines, spirits and sundry articles need apply, stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2820

WANTED

NOTICE.—FREE FREE FREE—Advice and full particulars of HOW TO TRAIN YOUR MEMORY AND WILL-POWER. Appeals to all students, whether a Professor, a Lawyear, a Medical man, an Engineer, or a Petty Clerk. It will cost, you nothing. Enclose annas 4 in postage stamps to cover postage and packing. Address F. da P. Wolf. Post Box No. 505, Bombay. 2760

FOR SALE.

WANTED—Proprietors, Office Managers and Head Clerks to pay us a visit whenever they are in need of first class Stationery for their offices. We combine economy with quality. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A5

FRESH STOCKS of all kinds of drawing instruments, papers, pencils, pens, erasers, colours (water and oil), compasses, drawing boards, etc., sold at the lowest possible prices at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B5

FOR SALE—10ft. Lathe of South Bend Works (Brand New). 18in. Swing over Bed; 10ft. length o Bed; 81in. distance between centres; 1 15/16in. Hole through Spindle, with one set of 18in. raising blocks and taper attachment; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 4in.; one Universal G. S. Chuck of 15in., and one Standard Drill Chuck of 1in. with the necessary fittings; one set of 12 Lathe tools and one set of 12 Lathe dogs. Ready for delivery at our godown. Price Rs. 3,700 nett. Apply EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2296

FOR SALE.

MATRIC STUDENTS, buy Deo's General English Text-Book, price 14 annas, quite indispensable. Apply, AUTHOR, Dahivadi (Satara). 2815

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. Geddis' valuable Furniture by Robert, McKenzie, Chesterfield sofas, etc., at "Janjira Chambers," Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite Hotel Majestic, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. 2865

FOR SALE—Useful to students and others. —10 Cots at Re. 11 each, 10 Tables with Desks and Bookshelves at Rs. 13 each. See the clerk, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, between 8 and 10 a.m. 2864

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One small AIRY BUNGALOW with a compound at French Road, 34, Chowpatty, from 1st July. Apply to S. G. BANKER. 2835

TO LET on lease.—A big office at Hornby Road. Apply personally S. D. DARA, Nabob Building next to Central Bank, Hornby Road, 1st floor. 2809

A GODOWN in Nawiwady. Monthly rent Rs. 300. Apply BANKEYLAL & CO., Mumbadevi. 2789

TO LET immediately, upto end of October, top FLAT of "Belleville" at Govalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill Bombay. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital. 2848

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE Society's Drapery Department ANNUAL ODDMENT SALE will commence on MONDAY, the 30th June and continue throughout the week. 2857

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,00,000.

ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 150,00,000.

DIRECTORS.

N. N. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E., J.P., Millowner, (Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons), Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Chairman.
Sir DAVID YULE, Kt., (Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co.), Calcutta.
Sir STANLEY REED, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D., (Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Co., Ltd.,) Hornby Road.
MEYER NISSIM, Esq., M.A., J.P., Merchant and Millowner, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.), 3, Forbes Street, Fort.
NAROTTAM MORARJI, Esq., J.P., (Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co.)
KHETSEY KHIESY, Esq., J.P., Merchant (Messrs. Hirjee Khetsey and Company), Mandvi.
CHATRABHUJ GORDHANDAS, Esq., Merchant. (Messrs. Mooljі Jaitha and Company), Church Gate Street, Fort.
AMBALAL SARABHAI, Esq., Millowner, Ahmedabad.
SHANTIDAS ASKURAN, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Hughes Road, Bombay.
MANU SUBEDAR, Esq., B.Sc., (Econ.) F.S.S. Merchant, (Lalji Naranji and Company), Church Gate Street, Fort.
LALJI NARANJI, Esq., J.P., (ex-Officio), Merchant, Royal Insurance Building, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co., 90, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Branches will be opened shortly at the principal centres in India. Agents wanted everywhere.

Work in the Fire Insurance Department will commence from the 19th June, 1919. 2655

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
2. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Accounts for the three months ended 31st March, 1919.
3. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1918.
4. To sanction the lease made to Messrs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., of a piece of Land forming part of Dorabji Davar's Bungalow, at Tardeo.
5. To appoint Directors in place of those, who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint two Auditors to hold Office until the next General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23RD JUNE, to MONDAY, the 7TH JULY, 1919, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1919.
2742

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED 40ft. TOWER for aer-motor. Apply Box No. 718 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2847

FOR SALE.

THE following Hand pumps in good working order are for sale, and may be inspected on application to the undersigned.

1 Brass Tanners Pump 4in. Suction.
1 Semi Rotary Pump 3in. Suction.
1 Semi Rotary Pump 2in. Suction.
1 Semi Rotary Pump 1in. Suction.

with piping complete.

W. D. M. CLARKE,
Captain,
Deputy Controller (Hides).
2829

THE BERAR MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 4 July, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to confirm the resolution passed by the shareholders at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on 19th June, 1919.

Bombay, 26th June, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NOWROJEE EDULJEE SETHNA,
Superintendent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OF PARCELS FROM STATIONS IN BOMBAY.

ON and from the 1st July, 1919, the offices at the undermentioned stations will be open for the booking of ordinary parcels from 7 o'clock to 18 o'clock (Standard Time) only, with the exception of packages containing ice and perishables, which wil be received upto 19.30 (Standard Time).

Victoria Terminus	Chinchpokli
Masjid	Currey Road
Mazagaon	Parel
Byculla	Dadar.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 26th June, 1919. 2872

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

THE Directors have sanctioned the payment of an Interim Dividend free of Income Tax at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum in respect of the profits for the six months ended 31st January, 1919. They haxe fixed the rate of exchange from English into Indian Currency at 1/8d. per rupee, and the Dividend which will be 4 4/5d. per share, will in Indian Currency be 3 21/25 annas per share or Rs. 24 per 100 shares.

Dividend will be payable on 31st July, 1919, to those shareholders who are on the Company's Register on 15th July, 1919, and the warrants will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th July to 30th July, 1919, both days inclusive.

S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
2860

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 19, Rampart Row, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th June 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts, made upto 31st December 1918
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To sanction the payment of the commission to Managing Agents referred to in the Directors' Report.
(4) To confirm the donation of Rs. 300 to the Officers' and Seamen's Hostel Fund.
(5) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
(6) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(7) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th June 1919, to the 7th July 1919 (both days inclusive).

By the Order of the Board,
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Managing Agents
Bombay, 19th June 1919. 2787

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAIL DADA DEWRAJ, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 A, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Tenure together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419 square yards and 16/100 of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 355, New No. E/13865, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 1D/7345, and bounded on the East by the strip of land secondly hereinafter described and beyond that by a Government passage, on the West by the property formerly of Ebrahim Hajee Essak but now of Hakimji Adamji, on the North by public road South of Frere Bridge and on the South the property formerly of Jehangir Pestanji Boiwalla, but now of Shirinbai Jahangir Dick and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3646 (4) and 3646 (5) and Street No. 5 and A and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of Government leasehold tenure, containing by admeasurement 31¼ square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on or near Grant Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bearing Collector's New No. 16998 and New Survey No. 6/7347 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the public Road south of Frere Bridge, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Pestonji Boiwalla but now of Shirinbai Jehangir Dick, on or towards the East by the Government passage and on or towards the West, by the property hereinabove first described.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2850.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARIAMBAI, wife of Ismail Dada Dewraj has agreeed to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon called Mariam Building situate lying and being on the West side of Churney Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631, 2632, New No. A4/9642, Old Survey No. 841 and New Survey No. 2D/7384 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1593 (1c), Street No. 1C and containing by admeasurement including the half of each of the sweepers passages on the North and South sides thereof and the whole of the sweepers passage at the rear thereof 326 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Churni Road on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole on or towards the North by the property of Nawab Syed Mahomed Mortuzakhan and on or towards the South by the property of Salley Mahomed Hassan and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1919.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
2869

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PAUL DOMINIE MIRANDA and JOANA MARIA D'SOUZA, the Administrator and Administratix of the property and credits of John Braz Dias for themselves and on behalf of other Administrators of the said estate all of Villa Parla, Christian Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Al that piece or parcel of land situate at Villa Parla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 15017, square yards or thereabouts and bearing the:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pet No.	Falni No.
2850	205	1	0
2858	207	0	2
	207	0	3
2866	207	0	10 (portion)
2867	207	0	11 (portion)
2868	206	1	0

and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property of Dr. Ardeshir Pestonji Cama, on or towards the West by the property of the Khot, on or towards the South partly by the property of the Khot and partly by the property of the said Ardeshir Pestonji Cama and on or towards the North by the property of Naoroji Cawasji Ghadiali and Pirojshah Modi.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1919.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2874

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAMIDULLA KHAN HAFIZULLA KHAN has left the services of my clients Messrs. HAJI BROTHER, Boot, Shoe and Braseware merchant, carrying on business at Sandhurst Road, in the beginning of May, 1919.

This is to give notice that any person paying any sum to the said Hamidulla Khan Hafizulla Khan or dealing with him in any way on behalf of my clients, the said Messrs. Haji Brother, will do so at his own risk.

I. J. SAMSON.
Vakil, High Court, Bombay.
2863

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN

SYDNEY JAMES

And his Unsurpassable Company of Incomparable Songsters, Dancers, Comedians, Instrumentalists, and general Mirth and Melody Makers.

In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA

PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE

A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING

BOOK EARLY
at ROSE & CO.

PIE No. 1

Friday & Saturday June 27th & 28th
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE SUNDAY 29th JUNE AT 5-30 p.m.

PIE No. 2

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday June 30th, July 1st & 2nd

SPECIAL NOTE

EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.

Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 mus be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

THE TREMENDOUS & SENSATIONAL CLIMAX OF THE GREAT SERIAL,

"HANDS UP"

Starring the daring

RUTH ROLAND

DO NOT MISS THE LAST EPISODE.

ALSO

IMPERIAL

Presents To-Night,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

BABY GLORIA JOY

Another young Pathe Star in a two-part Comedy entitled,

"I WANT TO BE A LADY"

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest from Home & Abroad.

AVIATION

An extremely interesting and instructive film showing all about modern aviation.

AN ENEMY OF SOAP

By the Famous

TOTO.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TIME:

7, 8.45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Sat & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Look Out For

SOME STARTLING PICTURES AT THE IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Sunday 29th June at 9-45 p.m.

By Special Permission of Lieut. Col. L. E. HUMFREY, Officer Commanding

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE BAND

Under the direction of Bandmaster BRESFORD YOUNG

A Strong Programme
"POMP & CIRCUMSTANCE"
"AND EGYPTIAN SUITE"
Two JAZZ Selections
and
"TANNHAUSER"
are amongst the varied items

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE BAND

In addition
Capt. C. W. Firth will sing
"DRAKE GOES WEST"
"NIRVANA" Cpl. Tuck
"HE HEARD THE GREAT SEA CALLING"
,Cpl. Lee
The Popular Duet
"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT"?
Cpls. Tuck and Lee

GAIETY CINEMA

A ROYAL ACROBAT

The greatest sensational Photo-play featuring

BUFFALO

Italy's strongest man. Brimful of events that will keep you gasping from start to finish. Seldom in the annals of Cinema production have the public been presented with a greater sensation than this striking and clever dramatic representation of Court life. Clever Circus scenes hold and thrill the spectator until he himself seems to move in them.

WHERE THE BEST PICTURES ARE SHOWN.

Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday:—one show at 6-45 p.m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—: 3 shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Sunday, two shows, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

THE GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL

PEARL of the ARMY

featuring

PEARL WHITE.

FIRST 3 EPISODES

Together with a Full Programme

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.
JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best ouses in Great Britain, France, America nd Japan and can guarantee the quality of all ands supplied by us.
A trial order solicited.

JAMROOD
THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle
PREPARED ONLY BY
FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR DAILY at 6-30

presents Col. Roosevelt's Play that brought America into the War.

"WOMANHOOD

The Glory of the Nation"

THIS IS THE PICTURE THAT THE GERMANS IN AMERICA TRIED TO STOP.

THE EMPIRE DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"PEGGY" A LA BILLIE BURKE The most fascinating Girl.

"PEGGY" Her piquant beauty, her appealing feminity and the gentleness of her impersonation have made her name a household word throughout the land. Miss Burke has attained an enviable position as a screen favourite.

PEGGY" A Girl of To-day in a village of Yesterday.

A DELIGHTFUL HEROINE.

No one who sees this great Film play will blame the Scottish Minister for saying to Peggy

"WITH YOU I'D BE HAPPY IN A GRAVEYARD."

This play is a triumph worthy of the world-famous star who is featured in it.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents to-day and during the week.

The popular socio religious Photo-play

BILWAMANGAL

alias

BHAKTA SOORDAS

featuring

BOMBAY'S STAGE FAVOURITE

MISS GUAHAR

An extra show daily at 5-15

NEXT SATURDAY

THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL

SIRENS OF THE SEA.

FAMOUS AND FAVOURITE SONGSTRESS

Miss GAUHAR JAN OF CALCUTTA

will give her

MUSICAL CONCERT

on Sunday, 29th June 1919 at 9-30 P.M.

AT

Balliwala's Grand Theatre, Tardeo.

PLAN AND TICKETS AT THE THEATRE.

SPECIAL PARDAH arrangements can be made.

LADIES & CHILDREN Half rates in Orchestra.

THE MERCIFUL MERCILESS MAN!

ULTUS

in the thrilling Adventure-Episode of the

"MYSTERY OF THE THREE BRASS BUTTONS"

has practically swept the audiences, throughout this week, off their feet.

To-day is the last day to see him in one of his most remarkable stunts at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

The Gaumont Gazette and a Comic in the Programme.

Nightly, 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

The Reliance Stores Agency,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

88-90, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, June 21st:

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,732,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	344,000
Brit. Indian	113,000
American	3,499,000
Other	123,000
Total Sales	24,000
Brit Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	—
Export	—
Brit Indian Export	—
" " Stock	55,000
" " Forwarded	700
" " Actual Export	400
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	210,000
Brit Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	249,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 26.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 593 for Fully Good Broach July-August and gradually declined to Rs. 586½ on free offerings and profit taking. After remaining for some time at Rs. 587½ the price declined to Rs. 584½ and improved to Rs. 586½. Business was small owing to the New York cable of Monday's close not having been received. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 587 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 586½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 582½, declined at Rs. 580, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs:
Fully Good Broach .. .. ..July-Aug. ..	578
Fully Good Beng .. .. .. July ..	427/8
Fine Oomras .. .. .. July ..	500
Good Southerns .. .. ..July-Aug. ..	548

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 26TH JUNE 1919.

	Rs
Gully Good M.G. Broach .. ..July-Aug. ..	585
Fully Good M.G Bengal .. .. July ..	435
Fine M.G. Oomras .. .. .. July ..	5 9
Good M.G. Southerns .. .. ..July-August	550

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions:	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery:
M.G. Bengal ..	473	461	447	432	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	467	455	442	427	"
M.G. Oomras No. 2	595	510	492	..	"
Central Provinces ..	545	530	515	..	"
M.G. Southerns ..	..	..	567	555	"
Sawginned Dharwar ..	..	587	580	570	"
M.G. Broach ..	599	592	585	575	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th June 1919.

Cotton	5,710 Bales.
Wheat	10,554 Cwts.
Linseed	5,580 "
Rape etc	1,572 "
Gingellyseed	300 "
Poppyseed	898 "
Groundnuts	561 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	22,252 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	21 486 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	628 "
Jewar	703 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	720 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerces.

Bombay, June 26th, 6.p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30 ..	74 0 0	..
" " Cawnpore 10-30 ..	73 0 0	..
" Karachi Bengal	74 0 0	..
Rapeseed Brown Delhi ..	17 4 0	..
" " Cawnpore ..	17 8 0	..
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	17 12 0	..
Linseed Brown Bold	22 8 0	23 8 0
" Thin	22 0 0	23 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	114 0 0	..
" Gajar 75-25	110 0 0	..
" Gajar 50-50	108 0 0	..
" Black	92 0 0	..
Poppyseed White	21 0 0	23 0 0
Groundnuts	111 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 8 0	..
Barley	47 0 0	..
Castorseed	84 0 0	..

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 26th.

	Rate Rs as. p:
Davids No. 10	1 1 8
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 4
Currumbai No.12½	1 1 6
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 26th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphe	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	235
American Dollars	263
Hongkong "	208
Shanghai "	311
Japan	122
Singapore	126½

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 26.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 29-12.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 241.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 260/8
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 123.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 120/8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 203.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 311.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 86.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long lated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long ated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak chiefly on account of bulls unloading their hollings for July settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,370, Swan 765, Simplex 515, Shahpurji 132/8, Madhowji 2,385, Kohinoor 1,505, Currimbhoy 430, Kastoorchand 1,100, Finlay 675, Fazulbhoy 852/8, David 667/8, Crescent 261/4, Colaba 1,790, Century 502/8, By. Dyeing 1,600, Bundi 57, Cen. Mining 40, Katni Ord. 342/8, Katni Defd. 1,830, Alcock 872/8, Tata Old Defd. 1,255, Tata Ord. 251/4, Tata New Defd. 635, Shivrajpur 44, By. Burma 995, Bt. Burma Petro: 26/8, By. Tramway 780, By. Steam 422/8, Tata Hydro. 1,517/8, Tata Oil 352/8 p., Tata Bank 55/8.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LTD.

The British-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., have declared an *ad Interim* Dividend of Rs. 24 per 100 shares for six months ending 31st January, 1919. We invite attention to the notice for the declaration of the dividend in another column by the Local Secretary in to-day's issue.

The first *ad interim* dividend was Rs. 15, the second *ad interim* dividend was Rs. 20 and this (the third) *ad interim* is Rs. 24. But for the exchange-rate of 1/8 per rupee, it would have been Rs. 30. A review of the company's working was given in a recent number of the "Commerce" indicating the onward progress which is in every way highly satisfactory.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 25.

The rice market is slightly more active today, scales of specials at control prices amounting to 3,000 tons for July and August. Speculative transactions were at Rs. 379 to 380 June, Rs. 380 to 381 July, Rs. 382—383/8 August. Paddy arrivals are increasing.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla, Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July	11%	90
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	18	2,050
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,920
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	123
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1 400
Central Bk. of India Rs.	25 50	..	8%	45
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	..	7%	50
National Financing ..	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	25
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs.7/8	75	..	..	59½
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	£			£
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	20	April-Oct.	15%	78½
Mercantile Bank ..	10	..	7%	98
" 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	£ 125	..	33%	113
National Bank of India £1 ..	2½ £25	..	20%	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	575
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	118
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	106
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50 ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	88
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	78
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	140
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	108
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	9½%	572½
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,410
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	7	100
Akola ..	100	..	5	100
By Cotton Manufg.	500	..	80	640
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,807½
Bombay United ..	250	..	25	930
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	50	425
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	26½	507½
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,670
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China ..	1,000	Apl.Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	40	1,795
Coorla ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	125	850
Cres ent ..	100	do.	25	260
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	30	437½
David ..	250	do.	20	672½
Dawn ..	230	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	15	225
Emperor Edward ..	500	do.	65	620
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar-Sept.	70	860
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	75	1,250½
Finlay Mills ..	250	April-Oct.	Nil	670
Gold Mohor ..	500	..	125	1 000
Globe ..	100	..	Nil	80
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	140	800
Hyderabad ..	1 000	April-Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	12½	205
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	100	750
Indo-China Mfg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	17½	377½
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jeevraj Baloo ..	1 000	April-Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1,100
Khandesh ..	1 000	June-Dec.	150	1,115
Khatao ..	1 000	June.Dec.	700	3,700
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1.512½
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,850
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	125	2,380
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1,100
Madras United ..	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,600
Maneckji Petit ..	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,600
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do. ..	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1 000	..	400	3,375
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	April-Oct.	20	350
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	10	367½
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,450
Pabaney ..	250	..	Nil	225
Pearl ..	250	..	55	642½
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,125
Planet Mill ..	100	..	5	140
Premier ..	63	..	100	92½ prm.
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	..	130
Sassoon Cotton ..	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	50	450
Sir ShapurjiBroacha Mills ..	100	..	Nil.	132½
Sholapore ..	1 000	do.	725	9,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	100	525
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	1,930
Swan ..	250	Oct.	Nil.	770
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2.390
Tata O ..	500	..	5½	1,425
Tata P ..	500	..	6	425
Union Mill ..	250	..	..	400
Vishnu Cotton O ..	500	..	75	850
P ..	500	..	7 %	525
Western India ..	1.000	..	150	625
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug	104%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Aadhra Velley O 600	1 000	..	4%	840
Andhra Velley P 600	1.000	..	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	872½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20 ..	100	August	4	4
Bamanqua ..	5	..	¼%	5½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	8	50 nom.
Badham Pile ..	70	..	10	100
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	..	Nil.	50
Bo.Burma T. Corporta	125	..	25	1,015
By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue 25 ..	125	..	..	370 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	5	Mar.-Oct.	..	27½
By.ElectricSupply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	..	6%	164
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	£10	..	10½	795
Bombay Flour Mill ..	40	..	2	16
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,950
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	427½
Central M. Co., Ltd.	250	Oct.	6%	230
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50 ..	10	..	2	59
The Eastern O	10	April	4	41½
Chemical Co. D2sh	500	"	42%	425
Indian Cement Co.. D	15	..	5%	28
" P	12½	..	Nil.	50
Katni Cement P	250	..	20	675
O	100	..	5	375
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	40	..	44½	1,830
P200	100	..	7%	b 105
John Roberts & Co.	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
Kemp & Co. ..	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Kurramsee Landing	50	Oct.	30%	75
Rs. 75 ..	200	July	20	170
Marcks & Co. ..	200	..	Nil.	100
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	July	8	80
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	30	375
Marslane Price Co. ..	100	..	4%	84
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	..	7%	75
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 ..	200	May	25	240
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	30%	530
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	Nil.	40
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	4	45
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	135
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	85
Swadeshi Stores .. O	100	Sept.	20%	150
P	75	Sept.	8	2812½
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30	..	80	1,345
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Or (NI)30	75	..	..	170
" Dif (,,)190	400	..	..	900
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,535
P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata " Iron " Pref (second) ..	10	..	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Fs ..	1 000	April-Oct	5½%	6%prm.
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June	30%	325
Telephone Co. ..	50	..	8	310
Tata Oil Mills 60. ..	100	..	..	352½

—Buy. D—Cum Div. N—Nominal price
*E—Ex Div.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT. GAZETTE.

(Thursday, June 26th, 1919).

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Elliot Verne Richardson as Consul for the United States of America at Karachi.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. H. Danchell as Acting Consul for Siam at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Senor Don Luis Rubio Amoedo as Consul for Spain at Bombay, has been confirmed.

Kumar Shri Viravala, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 250 per mensem for a period of one month, and to appoint Mr. Mangesh Wasudev Nabar to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police Nasik, vice Mr. J. W. Bunnett proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Madhubhai Chunilal Kaveeshwar, LL.B., to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.

Mr. M. R. Desai, probationary Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hari Vishnu Date to act as District Deputy Collector, Kaira.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. N. B. Hey, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Larkana.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Dattatraya Bhikaji Nesarikar to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kanara.

Mr. H. J. Keess to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise Bombay Sub-division, from the date he received charge of the Sub-division from Mr. P. A. Strip up to the date of his proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. J. Keess on return from leave to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Kaira Sub-division.

Mr. H. W. Starte, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Officer, North Khandesh, is granted privilege leave of absence for six months.

Mr. A. C. Hiley in addition to his present duties to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, vice Mr. H. W. Starte, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. D. Maitland-Kirwan on return from leave to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Western Division, vice Mr. D. B. Cothers.

Mr. Manjunath Shantappa Taggarsee to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Yeshwant Rudrappa Divekar to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., on special duty as a full time Land Acquisition Officer for the disposal of land acquisition work in the City of Bombay.

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act as Commissioner, Northern Division.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Satara.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Commissioner in Sind as Controller of Prices for the whole of Sind including the City of Karachi.

Mr. S. D. Contractor, to hold charge of the office of Educational Inspector in Sind, in addition to his own duties, during the period of Mr. Pratt's deputation.

Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, Ph.D., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Khareghat, I.M.S. (retired), Superintendent of Matheran, is granted privilege leave of absence from the date of relief up to the 5th July 1919.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sukkur vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., to be Collector of Kaira.

Mr. R. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Broach, pending further orders.

The Reverend S. F. Streatfeild a temporary Chaplain on the Indian ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 15th June 1919.

GOVERNMENT AND GOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the United States Government has raised the embargo on the export of gold, would the Government of India raise the embargo it has placed on the import of gold into India? Thanks to the short memories of those concerned I am now getting Rs. 12 for every Rs. 15 of my investments in the British Exchequer Bonds. It must be stated that we invested in British exchequer bonds not for the sake of interest but through sheer loyalty to the benign British Government.—Yours, etc.,

T.

It is understood that the Madras Government will shortly place an order for a suitable dredger for the Cochin Harbour and preparations of plans and estimates to carry out suggestions made by Sir Wolfe Barry Lyster and partners will be taken in hand.

A deputation of six gentlemen, containing planters and Government officials was expected at Ootacamund, on Wednesday, from Ceylon to discuss with the Government questions connected with coolly emigration to Ceylan and improvement of labour conditions. The deputation consists of the Hon. Mr. H. C. Gollan, K. C., Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. J. Graeme Sinclair, Colonel T. Y. Wright, and Messrs. Villers Donaldson and Pieris.

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurgachee ..	1.000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress ..	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	20	250
Ford ..	175	Nov.	50	700
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty ..	500	July	70	900
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press ..	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd.	1.000	..	7%	550
Karachi Press Co...	500	..	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts...	100	..	20	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	200	1,700
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	15	140
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	525

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 26.

S. S. City of Corinth, Field, Glasgow, May 16.
S. S. Nore, Smith, London, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.

S. S. Dwarka, Morgan, Karachi.
S. S. Karoa, Bond, London.
S. S. Culna, Morrison, Karachi.
S. S. Bahrein, Constantine, Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Dilwara, Babb, Shanghai.
S. S. Odoharia, Pratt, Rangoon.
S. S. Sodegaura Maru, Hosakawa, Madras.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Irismere for Liverpool.
Steamer Kifunezan Maru for Kobe.

S. S. City of Corinth.—The City Line steamer City of Corinth, 4,472 tons, Captain T. C. Field, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, Port Said and Perim, with a general cargo and 4 passengers, which port she had left on the 16th ultimo.

S. S. Nore:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Nore, 4,188 tons, Captain C. G. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Aden, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, a general cargo and 92 cabin and 7 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Dwarka, 763 tons, Captain S. E. Morgan, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bahrein:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Bahrein, 1,462 tons, Captain A. Constantine, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 3,985 tons, Captain H. S. Morrison, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain J. P. Babb, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Shanghai and Hongkong, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Karoa:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Karoa, 3,607 tons, Captain F. A. Bond, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Odoharia:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Odoharia, 3,436 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Malabar and Coromandel Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sodegaura Maru:—The steamer Sodegaura Maru, 713 tons, Captain S. Hosakawa, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Madras, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

June 26.

S. S. Novara for London:—75 cwts. gum olibanum, A. A. Peerbhai and Co.; 12 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 75 cwts. pepper, A. Laduck.

S. S. Irismere for Ports in U. K.:—1,500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S. S. Othelo for Marseilles:—950 cwts. mustard seed, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S. S. Othelo for Hull:—2,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.

S. S. Glendha for Antwerp:—14,000 cwts. linseed, 6,000 cwts. rape seed, Turner Morrison and Co.; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, D. R. Khan and Co.; 500 cwts. mustard seed, 237 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Clan Lindsay for Dunkirk:—40,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Shokwa Maru for Genoa:—35 cwts. cassia lignea, 9 cases mace, Nariman M. Pochowalla.

S. S. Favignana for Genoa:—446 cwts. tamarind, Abdoolabhoy Abdool Rahim; 97 cwts. pepper, 60 cwts. nutmegs, B. G. Gorio and Co.

S. S. Porto-di-Alessandretta for Genoa:—1,000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.; 1,900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 89 cwts. Colombo roots, 300 bales cotton, B. G. Gorio and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Arturo Bonecchi; 500 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 400 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Kirin Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 296 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 2,500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Seattle via Kobe:—42 rolls matting, Walker and Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Somabhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 1,700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa.

S. S. Burma Maru for Yokkaichi:—600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 1,110 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kirin Maru for Yokkaichi:—177 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Yokohama:—1,415 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, Mamraj Rambhagat and Co.; 200 bales cotton, J

HUGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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50,000 Half-Watt

AND

1,20,000 One-Watt

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The whole secret of cure lies in this that the protruding Sac shall be pushed back and uplifted to its proper position by gentle and soft pressure from without thus allowing the torn membrane to join and heal as nature quickly accomplishes the latter parts of the work when the means of achieving the first are provided! and when the ruptured membrane is made whole in this way, it is as strong and sound as ever. The selection of the right truss is therefore of supreme importance in such cases.

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Truss Makers.
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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 25th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m; 4 p.m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.675	Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4	"
Dew Point	76.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.857	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4	"
Minimum do.	77.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,ESE,S,WSW.	
Movement of Wind	152	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.52	Inch.
Total fall during month	15.27	"
Do. do. year	15.38	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 26th.	0.51	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill	
	Ju'e	h	m	ft	in	Ju'e	h.	m	ft	in.
Thur.	26	m 10	20	28	7	26	m 3	20	15	2
		9	59a	28	9		4	19	19	2
Fri.	27	m 11	9	29	5	27	m 4	14	14	7
		18	54a	27	2		5	14a	18	5
Sat.	28	m 11	54	30	0	28	m 5	2	14	4
		11	6a	27	6		6	4a	17	10
Sun.	29	0	47a	30	2	29	m 5	40	14	6
							6	50a	17	5
Mon.	30	m 0	35	27	7	30	m 6	38	14	11
	July 1	1	18a	29	11	July 1	7	33a	17	2
Tues.	1	m 1	22	27	4	1	m 7	17	15	9
		1	57a	29	4		8	15a	17	4
Wed.	2	m 2	9	26	9	2	m 7	57	16	10
		2	35a	28	5		8	57a	17	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 26 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 3m.	Sunset	7h. 19m.
" 27 (Friday)	" 6h. 4m.	"	7h. 19m.
" 28 (Saturday)	" 6h. 4m.	"	7h. 2 m.
" 29 (Sunday)	" 6h. 4m.	"	7h. 20m.
30 (Monday)	" 6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
July 1 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-2m. a m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	35-0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51-4m. a.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th June 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared in the submontane districts. Humidity is below normal and temperature slightly above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air continues very dry. Day temperature is above normal by 9 deg. to 14 deg. the maximum rising to 110 deg. F. at Allahabad and Mainpuri; night temperature is slightly above the average.

Sind and Rajputana. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana except at Bikaner. Day temperature is in slight excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues below normal at inland stations. Day temperature is above the average except along the Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Saugor reports 0.53in. Hoshangabad 0.40in., Khandwa 0.43in., Akola 0.58in., Chanda 0.38in. and Raipur 0.39in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity remains above normal in the south Konkan. Temperature has decreased and is below normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in places it has been heavy; Ahmednagar reports 2.97in., Sholapur 0.10in., Bijapur 1.59in., Belgaum 0.32in., Aurangabad 0.41in. and Hyderabad 1.80in. Skies are moderately or havily clouded. Day temperature continues above normal in the north of the division; night temperature is in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has continued fairly active on the west coast and has extended into the Deccan and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast and local in southeast Madras. Day temperature is high in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat and the central parts of the country, but is likely to diminish in the last mentioned area. There are some indications of unsettled weather off the Konkan coast.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Bombay Deccan, but may extend into south Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th June 1919.

The Arabian Sea current is slightly more active and light rain has extended into the interior of the Peninsula. The Bay current has again failed to give rain except in Burma and northeast India, but there are indications of the formation of a depression at the head of the Bay. There have been a few light falls of rain in the neighbourhood of Rawalpindi. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Assam, the Simla Kumaon hills, Mysor eand Madras excepting Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the extreme north of India and Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Tavoy two inches; Nergui one and a half; Dhubri eight; Silchar four; Cherrapunji three; Berhampore one; Chaibasa two; Simla, Cherat, Jagdalpur a half; Mercara one; Gopalpur two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 26th of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	86.4	80.9	71	..	0	..
Jask	97.4	84.0	93	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	99.0	86.1	68	..	0	—0.14
Do. (	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.1	86.5	61	..	0	—0.46
Rawalpindi	98.0	81.1	47	..	0.11	—1.41
Lahore	105.6	84.6	49	..	0	—1.37
Hissar	106.4	85.5	40	..	0.12	—1.31
Ambala	106.6	88.8	48	..	0.01	—2.42
Delhi	106.0	87.8	54	..	0	—2.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.4	88.1	42	..	0.73	—0.93
Mainpuri	110.0	85.8	50	..	0.19	—1.27
Jhansi	109.4	88.6	34	..	1.03	—1.91
Cawnpore	109.6	84.7	61	..	0.26	—1.89
Allahabad	110.0	83.6	69	..	1.37	—1.77
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.1	83.4	73	..	0	—0.14
Karachi	89.0	81.5	77	..	0	—0.82
Ajmer	98.8	82.5	51	..	0.24	—1.48
Jaipur	102.7	79.4	40	..	1.16	—0.48
Kotah	105.4	87.4	40	..	0.68	—0.38
Mount Abu	81.2	67.0	71	..	0.84	—2.54
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	78.9	67	..	0.20	—1.37
Dwarka	89.0	81.9	78	..	0.02	—1.60
Veraval	89.9	82.1	83	..	0.39	—3.80
Rajkot	100.4	79.7	61	..	0.37	—3.32
Bhavnagar Para	101.4	79.4	71	..	1.39	—2.71
Surat	93.6	79.5	77	..	1.35	—5.60
Ahmedabad	101.6	82.1	62	..	1.71	—2.13
Deesa	101	98	0 6	57	..	0.96
Neemuch	97.7	78.1	63	..	1.09	—1.84
Indore	95.1	76.1	71	..	0.03	+4.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.8	80.9	66	..	3.70	—2.07
Saugor	90.6	74.0	75	0.53	8.22	—2.78
Hoshangabad	94.2	77.0	73	0.40	11.47	+0.89
Khandwa	97.4	76.1	73	0.43	7.45	+3.09
Akola	100.0	75.6	74	0.58	8.27	+3.88
Amraoti	100.2	74.9	78	0.07	6.03	+0.67
Nagpur	98.0	76.8	88	0.06	12.99	+5.72
Chanda	99.2	76.0	90	0.38	11.57	+3.64
Raipur	96.1	74.4	87	0.39	21.03	+14.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.4	75.6	90	0.78	15.78	—0.28
Ratnagiri	78.9	78.7	88	1.80	26.06	—0.75
Marmagao	79.2	..	97	2.22	25.11	—1.99
Karwar	77.5	73.2	94	1.74	20.10	—12.81
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.0	70.5	79	2.97	4.59	—0.80
Ahmednagar	83.0	71.8	76	..	2.44	—2.08
Poona	93.5	73.5	71	0 10	8.91	+4.70
Sholapur	89.8	71.5	81	1.59	4.31	—1.30
Bijapur	74.9	66.7	96	0.32	8.56	+1.47
Belgaum	92.1	72.0	80	0.41	2.86	—2.17
Aurangabad	97.5	74.2	74	0.02	3.61	—0.97
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.2	70.9	77	1.80	7.34	+2.39
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.1	73.4	96	1.09	15.66	—16.58
Calicut	80.1	74.1	97	1.45	17.86	—12.77
Cochin	76.7	74.4	85	1.39	19 68	—5.45
Colombo	85.8	75.3	91	0.22	2.53	—4.97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	75.5	92	0.20	3.84	—0.08
Bellary	93.1	75.2	64	..	1.57	—0.16
Cuddapah	95.0	78.3	65	0.03	3.38	+0.73
Madras	95.4	75.9	72	0.61	2.15	+0.62
Bangalore	80.2	66.2	89	0.02	1.35	—1.29
Coimbatore	81.1	70.6	87	0.12	1.28	—0.30
Trichinopoly	94.1	77.8	67	..	0.56	—0.17
Nagapatam	92.1	79.1	70	..	3.18	+2.14

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th June, 1919, was 29.639 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to marcurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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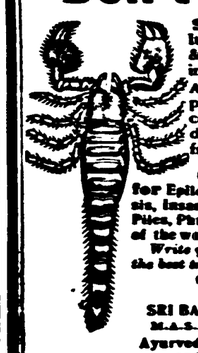

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TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

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G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	10	30	10	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	19	00
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	6	30	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	9	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	50	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

At "Broonlands," Secunderabad (Deccan), on the night of the 25th instant, Shirinbai Kaikhashroo Judge, wife of Kaikhashroo Hormusji Judge, Government Solicitor, Secunderabad, and daughter of the late Dr. Manecki Adarjee, of Bombay. Deeply regrettel.

LECTURE ON "EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL."

A lecture will be delivered on Monday, the 30th instant, at 7.0 p.m., at the Catholic Library Hall, Cavel Street, on the "Epistles of St. Paul," by Revd. J. Duhr. S. J., Professor St. Xavier's College.

Revd. J. Gensi, S. J., will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Prof. I. J. Taraporwalla will lecture in Gujarati on the "Sacred Mentra of Jatha," at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 72, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day, at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 14th June 1919.

Bombay City, 7; Thana District, 6; Nasik District, 1; Ratnagiri District, 3; Belgaum District, 5; Dharwar District, 1; Karachi District—Karachi City 28; Kathiawar Agency Mangrol, 47; Other places, 18; Surat Agency, 1; Cutch State—Mundra, 1; Total, 118.

THE WEATEER.

The following is a copy of weather telegram received from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

"Weather suspicious off Bombay coast, hoist disant cautionary signal No. 1."

DRIVING MOTOR CAR WITHOUT LICENSE

ACCUSED FINED RS. 10

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Inspector Dyer charged Mr. Dosabhai K. Sonawalla, a sharebroker with driving a motor car in the city without having any license.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

WHEAT AND GRAM FOR BOMBAY CITY.

APPLICATIONS FOR PASSES INVITED.

The following notice has been issued by the Deputy Director of Civil Supply, Bombay.

Applications for wheat and gram passes for Bombay City for June should now be made to the Director of Civil Supplies and not to the Grain Merchants Association. They should be made immediately. Wheat is available from the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. There is some gram available from the Punjab but owing to the smallness of the allotment the great majority of applications for this will have to be refused. Applications for passes for gram from the Central Provinces should be made freely, as a large allotment is available.

CASE AGAINST HARKISHAN LAL AND DUNICHAND,

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS CONCLUDED

LAHORE, June 25.

In the Lahore case against Messrs. Harkishen Lal, Duni Chand, Rambhuj Dutt, Gokul Chand, and others now pending before the Martial Law Commission presided over by Justice Leslie Jones, Sheik Abdul Kadir, Public Prosecutor, concluded arguments yesterday on behalf of the Crown. Judgment has been reserved.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA.

DURING COLD WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

It is understood that the main public rejoicings in connection with peace celebrations will take place in India during the cold weather. Local Governments, however, have been told that a public holiday will not be out of place on the date when peace celebrations are held in England presumably in August next. When the official telegram reaches Simla, with the news that peace has been signed, flags will be flown, church bells rung, and probably a salute will be fired.

THEFTS AT ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

THREE EMPLOYEES CONVICTED.

Three employees of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, one of them being Norman Kinard, Stevenson, an Englishman, posted as the assistant manager of the stationery department in the Stores, on a salary of Rs. 350 a month, were charged with thefts as servants, and criminal breach of trust as servants, and with receiving stolen property, by Deputy Inspector Mayne on Thursday, before Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Maison, Branch Manager of the Stores, deposed on receipt of the information from the manager that Stevenson was taking out goods without passes, he sent for Stevenson on the 23rd instant and questioned him about the thefts. At first Stevenson denied, but when some batting gloves were found in his desk he admitted and said that he was going to take the goods on bills as he had no money to pay for them at once. On Monday he was told that Stevenson wanted to make a clean breast of every thing. The accused then admitted having taken out purses, bags, clothes and shoes, etc., of the total value of Rs. 440-14-0, during the course of five months ended 23rd June. He (Stevenson) then went out and returned with all the articles except some, which had been given away. He gave information which led to discover that Yesu Raghu, a clerk in the Stores, received a purse and a wallet, valued at Rs. 18 and Michael G. Pimento, a senior assistant in the shoe department, also received a purse and a wallet from the accused.

Stevenson also was charged with theft as a servant, of some stationery, namely, purses, bags and wallets and with receiving stolen property, namely, some pairs of ladies' shoes. He pleaded guilty to the charges and threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

PRAYER FOR LENIENT PUNISHMENT.

Mr. E. J. Vaz, pleader, who appeared for Stevenson, prayed his Worship to deal leniently with his client who had a wife and three children who were receiving education. He also said that Stevenson had freely confessed his guilt without any threat or pressure and all the articles he had taken, had been returned and the Company had suffered no loss. He had already been in custody for four days and was undergoing a great deal of shame and humiliation.

Yesu Raghu who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two pairs of shoes given to Stevenson and with receiving stolen property, namely, a purse and a wallet from Stevenson, was next called. He pleaded guilty and said that one day Stevenson came to his department and asked the price of a pair of shoes. He then asked him to make a parcel of the shoes He (accused) made the parcel and Stevenson took it away. After a few days Stevenson again came to him and gave him a purse and a wallet as present Once again Stevenson came to his department and took another pair of shoes.

Michael G. Pimento who was charged with the same offences as Yesu, pleaded guilty and said that Stevenson once came to his department, took two pairs of shoes and told him that he would pay the price at the end of the month.

A few days later Stevenson came to him and gave him a purse and a wallet as presents. The accused said that his only fault was that in compliance with Stevenson's request he did not debit the goods to Stevenson's account at once.

TWO ACCUSED—OLD SERVANTS OF CO.

His Worship convicted all the three accused of their respective charges and sentenced Stevenson to four months' rigorous imprisonment for all the charges against him. Yesu Raghu whose thirteen years' service in the Stores and good conduct during that period was taken into consideration, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, one month's simple imprisonment for all the charges against him.

Michael G. Pimento who had put in eighteen years' service in the Stores, unstigmatised all throughout the period, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, one month's simple imprisonment, for all the three charges against him.

THEFT OF WATCHES.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 12 MONTHS.

"Goona to nehi huva, mistake ho gaya", said an accused named Hira Siamber, while pleading guilty in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, to a charge of theft as a servant, of two watches, some medicine, a pair of shoes, etc., of the total value of Rs. 50 and Rs. 21 in cash, belonging to his master, Dr. Jehangir Edulji.

The complainant deposed that the accused was his servant, attached to his son's errands. On the 20th instant he found the property mentioned above, stolen from his dispensary at Hornby Road. On Thursday while the police were making search in the houses of all his servants, the property was found in a room which is in the exclusive occupation of the accused. Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged the accused before Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused who was a youth of twenty, was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

HUSBAND'S ALLEGED REVENGE.

WIFE STABBED.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Prembai, a woman, aged 20, who was allegel to have been stabbed by her husband Kalu Lala. They both lived formerly at Walpakadi, and as there was some trouble between them recently she went to live with her father at Dongri. The husband tried to induce her to return to him, but she refused to do so and becoming desperate he waited for her on the Hancock Bridge which she had to pass on her way to her work. As she came near him he went up to her and gave her four stabs with the knife he had kept ready. As she fell she was again stabbed twice. Two eye-witnesses who had seen this had him arrested. Prembai died on the spot.

Bala Kalu, a khalasi, said he was sitting on the wall at the Mazagon Station entrance at 3-15 p.m. on Wednesday when he saw Kalu there standing opposite to him, and the latter was looking towards the Dongri Police Station. Suddenly he dropped behind the wall to hide crouching; the witness then saw him taking out a clasp knife from his pocket. Just then the deceased and another woman, Mulla, come there. He caught the latter's hand; but she snatched her hand and ran away. Then he stabbed the deceased, as she stood, about four times. The suspect then broke the knife on his knees and threw it over the bridge and ran away. Kalu was then arrested.

Another witness also gave evidence to the same effect, and the jury returned a verdict of death from a stab wound inflicted with a knife by the suspect Kalu Lala.

RELEASE OF KALINATH ROY URGED.

WESTERN INDIA LIBERAL ASSOCIATION'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY.

The following telegram has been sent by the Western India National Liberal Association, Bombay, to H. E. the Viceroy:—

The Western India National Liberal Association beg his Excellency may be graciously pleased to exercise prerogative of mercy and direct immediate release of Kalinath Roy convicted of and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by Martial Law Commission Punjab. Association urge articles found by Commission seditious are mere criticisms of acts and measures of Punjab Government. No words of disaffection in them. Roy's whole career and writings as Editor "Tribune" have been that of sobber journalist and sincerely loyal to support cause of British Government while frankly criticising specific policy for improvement.

Association pray his Excellency will grant prayer as Kalinath Roy's health has suffered.

MEMORIAL FOR RELEASE OF KALINATH ROY.

BOMBAY SIGNITARIES TO THE MEMORIAL.

The following is the list of signatories to the Memorial of the Citizens of the Bombay Presidency for the Release of Babu Kalinath Roy.—

Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar.
Hon. Sir Dinshah E. Wacha.
Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh.
Mr. Faiz Tyebji.
Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.
Mr. K. Natrajan.
Mr. M. R. Jaykar.
Mr. N. V. Gokhale.
Mr. B. J. Padshah.
Mr. Lalji Naranji.
Mr. A. J. Bilimoria.
Mr. F. E. Dinshah.
Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey.
Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji.
Mr. Ruttonsey Dharamsey Morarji.
Mr. Tricumdas D. Morarji.
Mr. Madhavji D. Morarji.
Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas.
Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau.
Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau.
Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.
Mr. Purbhudas Jivandas.
Mr. Laxmidas R. Tairsee.
Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.
Mr. Chhotalal I. Parekh.
Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji.
Mr. Damoder G. Madhavji.
Mr. Damoder Sonderdas.
Mr. Manu Subedar.
Mr. Hatim B. Tyebji.
Mr. Nensey Umersey.
Mr. Kursondas Huri.
Mr. Manecklal L. Mehta.
Mr. Bhimji N. Dalal.
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.
Mr. N. B. Vibhakar.
Mr. M. S. Pandit.
Mr. K. B. Chaubal.
Mr. M. N. Patwardhan.
Mr. Motilal Chimanlal Setalvad.
Mr. G. M. Gupte.
Mr. Manilal D. Nanavati.
Mr. S. E. Karwa.
Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya
Mr. T. M. Kajiji.
Mr. I. N. Mehta.
Mr. J. G. Bhagat.
Mr. I. N. Chandavarkar.
Mr. N. M. Majmudar.
Mr. N. Gupta.
Mr. I. K. Yajnik.
Mr. Madhavdas Luxmidas.
Mr. Harilal B. Maniar.
Mr. Morarji Jagjivan Parekh.
Mr. Laldas Purbhoodas.
Mr. Pranjivan Luxmidas.
Mr. Hurgovandas Jamnadas Ramji.
Mr. M. J. Avashia.
Mr. Krishnaprasad S. Mehta.
Mr. Vithaldas V. Jerajani.
Mr. Jethmal Narandas.
Mr. Mathradas Tricumji.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

SCARCITY OF FODDER STILL CONTINUES.

There was good rain during the week in the Presidency proper. The fall was heavy over most of the Konkan in parts of Dharwar and in Savantvadi. Preparations for and sowing of kharif crops are in progress in some districts. Rice seedlings slightly damaged by winds in parts of the Karachi district. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in some districts but may be expected to diminish with the new grass now sprouting. The majority of cattle are in indifferent condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient but the supply for irrigation is in some districts reported to be deficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

REPORT ON SCARCITY AND FAMINE.

There was good rain during the week in parts of the Panch Mahals, Broach, West Khandesh, Satara and Belgaum districts and slight in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona, East Khandesh and Bijapur districts and in the Kathiawar Agency. The break in the rain is causing anxiety generally in those districts in which the fall was insufficient. The sowing of kharif crops was retarded in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur districts for want of rain; it is continued in the Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Nasik and Belgaum districts. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Panch Mahals, Poona and Satara districts. Village works continue in Gujarat and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Test works are open in the Panch Mahals and Poona districts and in some States of Kathiawar. The number of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 21st June were 3,916 in the Panch Mahals, 12,760 in Ahmednagar, 9,082 in Poona and 1,261 in the Satara district; total 27,019. The numbers of dependants were 15,437 in the Panch Mahals, 6,370 in Ahmednagar, 2,182 in Poona and 662 in the Satara districts; total 24,651. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including village servants, were 5,112 in Ahmedabad, 5,508 in the Panch Mahals, 11,712 in Kaira, 6,728 in Broach, 8,017 in the Kathiawar Agency, 105 in the Rewa Kantha Agency, 785 in East Khandesh, 6,122 in West Khandesh, 2,893 in Nasik, 16,750 in Ahmednagar, 13,685 in Poona, 2,521 in Sholapur, 4,329 in Satara, 6,399 in Bijapur and 3,404 in the Belgaum district (total 94,070) and 980 in the Native States in the Kathiawar Agency and 636 in those of Rewa Kantha. The numbers on village works were 1,305 in Ahmedabad, 452 in the Panch Mahals, 763 in Kaira and 44. in the Broach district and 740 in the Rewa Kantha Agency; total 3,702. The numbers on works in the Native States in the Rewa Kantha Agency were 1,298. The numbers on test works were 131 in the Panch Mahals and 449 in the Poona district. The number of workers in some of the Kathiawar States was 160. The numbers on relief, village and test works are decreasing. The numbers on gratuitous relief slightly increased during the week. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Medical arrangements are adequate and public health is generally good except for slight cholera and small-pox in some places. Remedial measures have been taken. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. Emigrants continue to return in the Satara district. The prices of food-graine are stationary. Cheap grain shops are working in several districts. Takavi is being freely distributed. Water-supply was slightly improved by recent rain, but the supply of fodder is still deficient in many districts, as green grass is not yet available. The work of distribution of fodder to the affected areas under Government agency is now at an end. Numerous cattle are still being maintained on prickly pear in the Ahmednagar (35,000) and Poona (over 4,000) districts. The condition of cattle has not improved.

"THE CONTROL SCANDAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the leading article in your issue of 23rd instant, on the question of rice control in Bombay, I think it is necessary to put before the public some facts showing the difficulties existing regarding absolutely satisfactory Government control of distribution of rice in Bombay City and the Moffusil.

From a reference to your file you will see that I addressed a letter to the Press in Bombay on 25th March last on the same subject and I still confirm, what I said then in my said letter.

If any one has the impression that Bombay City or Presidency can do without control of rice by Government, I would like to say that my experience and the result of my observations during the last seven months do not warrant such a conclusion. Before the rice control was introduced in this Presidency, the price of Rangoon big-special rice (the standard quality) was between Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 per bag in Bombay. There was every prospect of this rate being rushed upto Rs. 20 per bag, but owing to the Government of Bombay stepping in, inspite of the incomplete manner, in which they may have undertaken purchase and distribution of rice at that time, the rate of rice has gone down as low as Rs. 11-8-0 per bag and stands today at Rs. 11-12-0. Personally, I have not the slightest doubt that if this control of rice be done away with, even now, with all concerned in the trade in Burma and in Bombay anxious on making the best of the existing conditon, rates of rice would go up further and very soon touch Rs. 20 per bag, if not exceed even that figure.

The only point is, has this lowering of rates benefitted the consumer? You yourself admit in your leader that to merchants rice has been available in Bombay either through the Director of Civil Supplies or by direct importation from Rangoon at reasonable rates. The sorest complaints have been against profiteering by wholesale merchants and the consequent higher rates required to be paid by the ordinary consumer. Unless Government take over the total distribution of rice all through the Presidency, or adopt some elaborate method of inspection of retail shops, there is bound to be considerable leakage in retail distribution as long as the leading men of every place do not co-operate with Government.

(1) in starting shops to sell grain at cost price and

(2) in organizing some sort of control on general lines over the retail rates.

It must be confessed that upto now the major part of the public has remained contented only with criticism of defects in the Government system adopted. Very few, comparatively, have co-operated actively with the Government in distribution. Practically no constructive schemes have been put forward with a view to assist the Government machinery. Since the last two months or so, there has sat a Committee of about 10 non-officials working with the Director of Civil Supplies in Bombay and I have not heard of any tangible radical change having been suggested at any meeting of this Committee. I would therefore like all those, who are interested in this problem, to approach the subject from the point of view, more of devising a more satisfactory scheme of distribution, a point, which I am convinced, the Director of Civil Supplies in Bombay would be but too willing to have suggestions on.

The question of a further reduction in the rate of sea freights from Rangoon to Bombay, and of supply of freight for importation of rice into Bombay have been before the public for some months now. In the former the Admiralty in London have not yet seen their way to reduce rates to say Rs. 12 or Rs. 15 a ton as may have been reasonably expected of them. Regarding the latter, his Excellency the Governor has at the right crucial moment in April last been successful in getting increased shipping facilities from the Government of India.

The whole of the petition of the Rice Merchants' Association to his Excellency the Governor is based on that Association's grievance regarding an adequate number of their members not having been included among importers in the new scheme. There is no doubt that to improve upon the state of things prevalent in last April, it was necessary for the Director of Civil Supplies to restrict the number of importers. I fully sympathize with the Rice Merchants' Association in their grievances in this respect, but that hardly makes much difference to the ultimate consumer of rice. The several details dilated upon in the petition have been fully discussed in the Director of Civil Supplies Advisory Committee Meetings, and I am convinced that Mr. Brander is anxious to give fair treatment to all concerned. But it is not to the interest of the public to confound grievances of a commercial nature ever so far reaching with grievances of the poor consumer. To bring the fullest relief to the consumer, the only thing that can help, is constructive suggestions with active assistance in distribution and not mere criticism. For control of rice is inevitable in the best interest of the population till new crop local rice is available in quantities.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKORDAS.

111 Esplanade Road, June 25.

UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Bombay University Senate the proposal to permit matriculated teachers in Secondary Schools and Colleges to appear, without attendance at a college, at the First Year and Intermediate Examinations in Arts came up for consideration and was rejected. The manner in which the proposal was discussed and the arguments advanced in favour of its rejection betray deplorable ignorance on the part of some of the fellows about the existing state of affairs in our colleges. That college life has materially altered since the young days of these fellows does not seem to have been realised by those who rejected the proposal before them last Friday, and it seems to me that a very valuable service would be rendered to them if they are acquainted with the actual conditions now obtainable in our colleges.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who was one of the chief opponents of the proposal, rejected it on grounds of efficiency. He is evidently one of the foremost educationists on this side of the country and has eminently served the cause of education in India, but his opposition last Friday appears to have been actuated by a belief that the colleges, at present, own staffs as efficient and useful as in his own days. Perhaps he thinks that Wordsworth and Selby, who contributed so much to his knowledge and learning, are yet amidst us. In order, therefore, that he and his colleagues on the Senate may be able to form an idea of the usefulness of our present-day professors, a visit to the colleges may be found most serviceable. It is not denied that there are some honourable exceptions, some capable professors, but these are in a hopeless minority. The general feeling of students of this subject is very strong and it is commonly believed that time spent in college-classes is time wasted. Do the Senators know that fresh men scarcely out of their teens, who had hardly had time to acquire the learning and develop the mental growth which a professor is supposed to be equipped with, are installed in the professorial chairs? Are they aware that most of these scarcely know their subjects well enough to be able to be of any appreciable assistance to their pupils? Important subjects like History and Economics were lately entrusted by two of the Bombay colleges to young men within two years of their graduation. A valuable acquisition recently made by a local college is that of a gentleman whose great qualification is that he is a Bar-at-Law and that he got tired of waiting at the Bar for briefs.

Instances also are not wanting of professors who change the subject of their teaching oftener than their coat. During the war a college imported from England a professor for History. He was so eminently successful that he sometimes had to lecture to no more than half a dozen students out of a class of 120, and never to a well-attended class. What a fine specimen of college discipline? His singular success secured for him a promotion from the History to the English chair, and it is said that he is now to teach Shakespeare, Milton and Byron. Another college brought out from 'home' a professor originally for Roman Law when that subject was compulsory for the B. A. degree examination; but when subsequently Legal and Arts studies came to be entirely separated he was converted into a History professor. Soon afterwards it was discovered that his versatility was great and he took an easy leap from History to English to the prejudice of the study of that language in his college. He is however a conscientious man and does not content himself by merely reading out the text book to his students. While lecturing he always keeps open an annotated edition, which he generally carries in his pocket for the benefit of his pupils and from which he explains every difficult word or sentence he comes across during his reading in the class. The state of things in other colleges is none too encouraging, and it is futile for the Senators to think that matriculated candidates cannot qualify themselves for the First Year and Intermidiate Examinations in Arts without attendance at a college. The college discipline of which Dr. Mackichan makes such a proud boast is more or less, a sham.

I have said that in a college scarcely half a dozen students out of a class of 120 attended the lectures of a certain professor. Is that a state of discipline to be proud of? When boys from School come to the college they find before them a vast field for all sorts of frolic and mischief and the naturally mischievous boys spread the contagion even to those who are usually innocent. In schools, discipline is far better managed and teachers in Secondary schools are imbued with a superior sense of discipline than students at a college. The fad of the contact between professors and students and the advantage supposed to follow therefrom is imaginary. Our modern college classes are too large to permit of a personal contact between the professor and his pupils. He is often not able to recognise them outside the classroom and hardly one out of every twenty gets the benefit of his voice except from the college platform. Under the circumstances I wonder what are the appreciable advantages of attendance at a college, and why should attendance be enforced? The Hon. Mr. Paranjpe, who can be trusted to rush into no educational scheme of doubtful utility, approved of the principle of the proposal under discussion and the amendment brought forward by him was also negatived Dr. Mann truly gave out that there was a great deal of eye-wash about the teaching in colleges and one wonders why Professor Hamley resented his remark. It will readily be conceded, however, that Professor Hamley himself is a successful professor, but his resentment would have been justified if his professional brothers in the Presidency (with a few exceptions) were nearly half as capable as himself.—Yours, etc.,

J.

Bombay, 24th June, 1919.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR AT NIGHT.

CASE UNDER FACTORY ACT.

ACCUSED FINED.

KING-EMPEROR v. J. B. H. JOHNSON.
(*Before Justices Shah and Heaycard.*)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the order of Mr. S. C. Atherley, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, setting aside the conviction and acquitting the accused.

The accused Johnson, the Manager the Calico Mill at Ahmedabad was charged under section 41A of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911 in that on the 4th September last he in contravention of sections 25 and 29 (1) employed eighteen persons to work at night in his factory. That as regards those eighteen persons, eighteen separate trials were held and in all those the accused pleaded guilty and was convicted by Mr. A. G. Gordon, Sub-Divisional Magistrate Dhandhuka Ahmedabad District and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in each case.

Against those convictions the accused appealed to the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on two grounds viz. (1) that the fine was excessive and (2) that the offence as regards the eighteen persons was one and indivisible and so no separate orders of convictions and sentences should have been passed.

The Sessions Judge held that the procedure adopted was not legal. As he read the Act the employment of labour at unlawful hours was the offence and not the employment of each individual workman. In his opinion under sec. 41 it was not open to the prosecution to institute separate prosecutions against the factory manager in respect of each labourer employed. He regretted the finding and as the matter seemed doubtful he would have been inclined to adhere to the findings of the Lower Court, having the parties to get an authoritative ruling. But as he had on a previous occasion decided that way he thought it inexpedient not to adhere to his already expressed opinion. He therefore held that all the convictions in respect of the unlawful employment of labour by the manager of the Calico Mill on the 4th September, except the conviction first recorded, were unlawful as the accused had been previously convicted by that first judgment of the offence of employing a person contrary to the provisions of the Act on that day. The judgment first recorded was in appeal 176 He therefore dismissed the appeal against the order in appeal 176, and set aside the convictions in all other cases and acquitted and discharged the accused and directed the fine if paid to be refunded.

Against the above decision the Government of Bombay appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships in setting aside the order of the Sessions Judge observed that they were unable to follow the Sessions Judge's suggestion that all the offences indicated in sec. 41 and in the other clauses indicated that the offence consisted in the employment of labour collectively and not in employing any particular labourer exclusively. Their Lordships were unable to read the other clauses of the section in that light for it was difficult to accept as was suggested that under section 41 (c) which made it an offence to construct any door in contravention of section 15 that it would be one offence whether one door was constructed or several doors were constructed. Their Lordships were concerned to take the words used in clause (c) with which they were concerned in this case and to interpret them in their natural and plain sense. The result was that the order of the Lower Appellate Court was set aside and the conviction recorded by the Magistrate was restored. Their Lordships sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in each case and in default to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment.

The Government Pleader:—Mr. S. S. Patkar, appeared for the Government of Bombay.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for the accused.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha a Public Meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Shantaram's Chawl, to protest against the Rowlatt Bills and Mr. B. G. Horniman's Deportation.

Messrs. Hansraj Pragji, Lakhmidas Tairsee, Jamnadas Mehta, Azad and others will speak. Mahatma Gandhi will preside.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. V. P. MADHAVRAO APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE IN ENGLAND.

At the last meeting of the Indian Industrial Conference Committee, held in Bombay on the 17th instant, it was resolved that Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, C.I.E., ex-President of the Industrial Conference, who is at present in England, be nominated a representative of the Conference, to argue before the British public, the question of Fiscal Autonomy for India and also to speak on the present day industrial problems, affecting this country.

Official and Personal.

Mr. W. A. Herts of the Burma Commission has been nominated an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. F. Clayton has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in the place of Mr. M. DeP. Webb, C. I. E., C. B. E., whose resignation has been accepted.

Mr. Nigel F. Paton has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce vice Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to declare that the seat in Council of the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.S., has become vacant, and to nominate Mr. Percy James Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., to the vacancy.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided not to hold any competitive examination, during the year 1919 and 1920, for admission into the Indian (Imperial) Police Service, but to make appointments by nomination from among gentlemen who have rendered military service during the war. Conditions of nomination are published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

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PROTEST AGAINST ROWLATT BILLS.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha a Public Meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) in Shantaram's Chawl, to protest against the Rowlatt Bills and Mr. B. G. Horniman's Deportation.

When Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Lakhmidas Tairsee, Jamnadas Mehta, Azad and others will speak.

Mahatma Gandhi will preside.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 27th June, 1919.

THE REFORM BILL.—III.

The Minister, responsible for the transferred subjects will have to administer them through the permanent services in India and for his success he will have to rely on their co-operation and loyalty. A member of the superior service owes his appointment to the Secretary of State, while anomalously enough, the Minister who will have to command his services will be the Governor's creature. Already there has been a needless and prejudiced outcry against the conditions of serving under the Minister by members of the Indian Civil Service in some provinces, and it is hardly reassuring to the Minister to feel that while he will hold office at the pleasure of the Governor his departmental inferior will not be liable to dismissal by him. The least that can be done to cure the anomaly and to establish the Minister to good purpose as an administrative functionary, is to place him in point of status and emoluments as the equal of the member of the Executive Council. The principle of joint deliberation and joint responsibility along with the principle of the common purse in the new experiment was strenuously opposed by the Government of India. We would in passing remark that this basis of co-operation could not be consistently repudiated by the Government of India when it is recalled that in the letter of concurrence annexed to the Joint Report, they jointly and severally "wished to convey their cordial support to the general policy which the Report embodies." The opportunities of collaboration and training for Indians which were contemplated in the Report are further curtailed in that the proposals for the appointment of Under-Secretaries and Standing Committees for departments are not to be found in the Bill.

The aggregate number of members of local Legislative Councils and their composition are to be in accordance with a table which is to be set out in the first schedule—a portion which has not been published. But it is said that the number would include those elected by "general, communal and other electorates," and also nominated officials and non-officials. There is a light rein for the Executive in the provision that the number may, according to rules, be varied to a five per cent. margin, but so as to secure that at least seventy per cent. would consist of elected members and not more than twenty per cent. would be official members. The details regarding number, proportion, qualifications of membership, assignment of electorates, etc., are left for determination by rules. However, it is the financial and legislative powers of the Council that matters. The demand of the country has been that the Provincial Council should have full authority to deal with all matters affecting the internal administration of the province, including the power to raise loans, to impose and to alter taxation and to vote on the Budget. For this purpose, it has also been demanded that all items of expenditure and all proposals concerning ways and means for raising the necessary revenue should be embodied in Bills and submitted to the Provincial Council for adoption. This condition, we repeat, is of the essence of provincial autonomy. Against this, the joint Report proposed that the Budget was to be voted on by the Council, the Governor possessing the drastic power of enforcing supplies for the reserved subjects by the power of certification. The Bill goes beyond even this limit. The proposals of Government for the appropriation of revenues in any year are to be submitted to the Council for its assent in the form of resolutions. The Governor shall, says the Bill, have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety and tranquility of the province or for the carrying on of *any* department. Additional funds must in practice be found through supplementary budgets, and, in an emergency, the Council may be trusted to meet and vote according to the practice of responsible chambers. Then we are told that the estimates for "permanent charges" need not be submitted to the Council. What are "permanent charges"? According to the Memorandum of Explanation of the Secretary of State, it may "include"—and not exhaust—the contributions to the Central Government, so that the phrase possesses an amount of vagueness that is unsatisfactory.

The last and crowning restriction of the financial powers of the Council is serious. It is laid down that no proposal for any revenues for any purpose, or for the increase of the amount of the expenditure authorised or proposed to be authorised by any resolution shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council. The Joint Report did not contain this restriction, but the Memorandum of the Secretary of State justifies it in this wise: "In accordance with the principle of British Parliamentary practice, it is laid down that no proposal for the appropriation of the provincial revenues or for the increase of any expenditure proposed to be authorised by resolution, *shall* be made except on the recommendation of the Governor." We fear the imposition is to be made through a false analogy. It is true that in Britain, the initiative for the proposal of fresh expenditure is with the Government. But there is no "shall" in it, since Parliament has the unchallengeable right of rejecting or reducing the sums asked by Government. We expect evolution of a similar convention in India, but it is absolutely wrong to impose on the Council a disability by statute. The power of the purse should be inherent in the Council. The Bill makes out that the residue of power left after the sufferance of the Governor may remain to the Council for useless and unmolested enjoyment. The conception has to be entirely reversed, and if the British parallel is to be cited at all, it must be cited in full. The most important point in regard to which the British parallel has no application to conditions in India has been entirely overlooked. And it is this that not merely is Parliament, in the ultimate analysis, supreme so far as the power of the purse is concerned, but it is also supreme so far as decision as regards the continuance of the Government in powers is concerned and the fact that its existence in power depends on the will of Parliament serves as a salutary check on the vagaries and incompetence of any Government. Not only is no such a check over the Government, as a whole, contemplated in the Bill, but the restrictions imposed on the Council with regard to the disposal of revenue reduce its freedom and utility almost to vanishing point, and in the bulk constitute the negation of popular claims.

LABOUR AND THE STATE.

Reuter gave us on Monday the interesting news that the National Industrial Conference which the Government of Mr. Lloyd George had arranged in February last, had been successful in reaching an agreement with the British Minister of Labour upon the draft outlines of bills to establish a minimum wage, and a maximum of 48 hours a week. It appears thus extremely probable that the two most important demands for which British Labour has been agitating for the last thirty years are to receive legislative satisfaction in the immediate future. The receipt of a minimum wage coupled with the statutory prohibition to exact more work in any particular industry during a particular period of time, is bound to have a remarkable effect upon the health and the wealth of the British working classes. In this country the problem will be found on examination to be much the same, and those who are called upon by tradition and opportunity to direct public opinion in this country, will do well to examine the conditions of Indian Labour and try to ameliorate them in the light of foreign experience. The Convention of International Labour Legislation which the Allied Powers accepted practically as a part of the scheme of a League of Nations is already bearing fruit and influencing the conduct of employers of industry and those whom they employ. It is true that, as pointed out by Mr. Delisle Burns in a remarkable article on International Labour Legislation in a recent number of the "Contemporary Review," "the lofty sentiments of its preamble may be contrasted with the meagre provision of its agreed articles."

It, however, foreshadows radical changes in the treatment of Labour in every European Country and in America, and what is far more important it evinces an honest desire to recognise the importance and status of Labour in the body politic of each State, though the reservations made in regard to labour conditions in countries like India largely neutralise the benefits that may be expected to result from its operation. The spokesmen of India Labour in this country should, however, take an early advantage of the movement for bettering the condition of the working classes in Europe by means of international legislation. This country must come to possess before very long a Labour party with distinct aims and ideas of social and economic improvement. Those who have spent some time in doing social work in our urban and industrial centres cannot but feel that the demands of Indian Labour are in essence the same as those of the European workman. For the demands of Labour everywhere are a cry for the satisfaction of bare human needs. The Convention on International Labour has crystallised Labour grievances and is making an honest attempt to remove them. Its preamble does not hesitate to acknowledge the evils of the industrial system. "Conditions of Labour exist," it says, "involving such injustice, hardship, and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled." The entrance of Labour in an increasing degree in the legislatures of Europe has not been successful in removing the deep sense of resentment and wrong cherished by the proletariat against the governing classes. For the root cause of that sense is economic injustice.

The growth of such a feeling in India may be prevented if wiser counsels previal among the employers of labour, and if the latter recognise betimes the wisdom of profitting by the mistakes of their confreres in the West. The Labour Convention recites the methods by which the conditions of European Labour may be improved. Some of them are such as can be carried into effect immediately in the manufacturing centres of this country, where Labour is allowed to congregate without any care being taken regarding the conditions of its housing, education and sanitation. The Convention hopes to provide for "the regulation of the hours of work, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of such employment," and, among other measures of relief, "for the protection of the interest of workers when employed in countries other than their own." As regards the last measure, India knows but too well how difficult it has been for her own Government to protect Indian workmen when "working in countries other than their own." But it is time earnest and considered efforts were made by Government, employers and social workers to secure an immediate improvement in the conditions of Labour which, whether regard is had to wages, hours of work, housing, education or technical skill, are worse than those of any other country.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY.

The inquiry, at the Coroner's court, into the circumstances surrounding the case of a Hindu woman who died by the sudden collapse of a house in Sankli Street, concluded last Saturday; and we think that the opinion of the jury and the evidence taken point to the indifferent character of the control which is exercised in the construction and care of buildings in Bombay. The woman died as the result of "multiple injuries, compression of brain and shock sustained in the collapse of the balcony of a newly erected house in Sankli Street." The immediate cause of the collapse was an internal defect in the beam, which, it was declared, could not have been detected beforehand; nevertheless there was the finding that the Municipal bye-laws were contravened inasmuch as the beams were of less than the dimensions required by the bye-laws. The Building Superintendent of the Municipality thought that the collapse was due to an internal knot in the beam. Whether the accident was due to the defective size of the beam or to an internal knot or both, the case should serve to remind the Municipality that the public have a right to expect of it a greater and a safer measure of control in building operations than what some of them get at present. In the plan originally approved by the Municipality in June, 1917, no balcony was shown. On March, 6th, the work was held up as the building was not proceeding with regard to the approved plan. According to the evidence of Mr. Talgeri, Building Superintendent, the owner was informed that the dimensions of certain beams were less than those required by the bye-laws. On the 15th, permission was given to resume the work on condition that the defect in size was rectified. Mr. Talgeri said that the owner, however, continued the work "without doing what he had been ordered to do" and he was of opinion that it was dangerous to do so on account of the defect which—and this is the only apology—could not have been known before hand. A fortnight elapsed after the granting of the permission and the balcony collapsed. The remissness of the owner is plain from this account, as he did not do what he was ordered to do; and in the circumstances, the building operations should not have proceeded. The Municipality should not have allowed any progress with any makeshift or indeed anything less than what it thought to be safe. The safety of building operations is looked after by the Building Superintendents of the Municipality or by private engineers licensed for the purpose, and over both classes of experts the Municipality has authority. The actual business, however, proceeds with two parties to it; namely, the owner and the expert who certifies to the plans. There should be no looseness in their relations, especially where owners are in haste to finish the buildings and pass them on to purchasers. Complains are not uncommon regarding the obtaining of facilities for rapid and ill-supervised operations. We understand that with a view to securing independent enquiry, a letter has been addressed to the Municipality with reference to this subject. Danger from ricketty buildings would be a scandal and we cannot afford to have a single accident like the collapse of buildings through inefficient supervision. We hope members of the Corporation will take independent interest in the matter and see that it will not be a case of perfunctory disposal whether through "recording" or through an ordinary report by the Commissioner.

Notes of the Day.

The Last Stroke.

The latest act of treachery for which the German Admiral Von Reuter is responsible shows an amazing degree of audacity. The German battleships and battle-cruisers interned in Scapa Flow have been sunk by the sailors who were allowed to remain on board as caretakers. Now that German sailors have managed to get the better of British vigilance, it is evident that the Admiralty took the task of guarding the spoils with a supineness for which it will have to answer. The very idea of leaving the Germans as caretakers of captured ships should have been regarded as dangerous from the beginning. Supervision there might have been, but it was not equal to German astuteness. The dramatic stroke was probably reserved so that it might synchronise with the formal surrender by treaty. A redeeming feature of this perfidy is that it had neither the sanction nor was it inspired by the German Government. In rightly condemning the crew for the outrage, we cannot withold blame from those who allowed themselves to be fooled in this manner in home-waters.

Home Rule All Roundd.

In a speech at Edinburgh Mr. Asquith is reported to have said that Home Rule for Scotland was as necessary as for Ireland. As Home Rule for Ireland is still hanging fire, the prospect of an early advent of Home Rule in Scotland must be considered to be dubious,—at any rate till the Irish problem is satisfactorily solved. There can be no denying, however, that the sentiment in favour of federal devolution in the United Kingdom is gaining in volume, the only stumbling block in the early realisation of the ideal being Ireland. Early this month an interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on this subject, Major E. F. L. Wood moving a resolution declaring that with a view to enabling the Imperial Parliament to devote more attention to the general interests of the United Kingdom and to matters of common Imperial concern, an enquiry should be instituted into the question of federal devolution with regard to England Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The concensus of opinion, barring the speeches of a few ultra Tories and Carsonites, was in favour of devolution. Sir Edward Carson, however, succeeded in nullyfying the debate by drawing the Irish herring across the path. But in the interests of the Commonwealth, British Statesmen will be compelled to recognise, sooner or later that federal devolution is the only effective remedy for the present chaos in the affairs of Parliament, which, whether it wants it or not, is compelled to discuss all sorts of minor details of provincial or local concern, to the detriment of more vital imperial subjects.

B. G. Horniman.

The "Vaccination Inquirer" received by last mail writes:

Many of our readers may have overlooked an item in the Press of considerable interest to anti-vaccinators. Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for many years, has surrendered (*sic*) his editorship and left India for England under a deportation order from the Indian Government. Mr. Horniman is a brother of Mr. Roy Horniman, the dramatist (who has given our cause valuable aid in this country), and in the columns of the "Chronicle", which we have often quoted, he handled vaccination with brave and vigorous irreverence.

Mr. Horniman, it seems, went out to India 13 years ago as a Tory Imperialist, and has been converted to an advocate of Indian aspirations for self-government. We are sorry that India cannot be governed without expelling Mr. Horniman, of whose independence and ability his English friends speak highly, but of course private individuals must be careful how they go about trying to "make the world safe for democracy." This should be left to the Government, who can pursue that high ideal by ways and paths that would never occur to an ordinary democrat. However, India's loss may be our gain, as we understand Mr. Horniman is to be editor of a new paper in this country, and we can count upon his support in our cause.

A Bare Act of Justice.

A correspondent who signs himself Burmanensis writes to the "Times" Literary Supplement to urge for the restoration of the Buddhist tiles which were stolen from Pagan in Upper Burma and which are now in the Anthropological Museum in Berlin. The German who was permitted by the Government of India to survey one of the most famous pagodas in Upper Burma stripped the walls of the ancient tiles representing scenes from the various Jatakas or the stories of the Buddha in his previous existences. They were found packed up in cases ready to be shipped for Germany and we are told that he was warned by the Government of India not to come to India again. But the public would naturally ask whether the Government of India have not been guilty in failing to perceive the great archaeological value of the booty which the German was permitted to transport to Germany. If the shipment was stopped how comes it about that a good many of these tiles are still found fixed in a screen in the Berlin Museum?

Failure of Duty.

The tiles are of very great value in reconstructing the history and development of Buddhist art and were doubtless unique in Burma. Grunwedel, the Director of the Berlin Museum, drew attention to their historic worth in a guide which he issued for the use of the visitors. The correspondent contends that unless they are sent back to Burma the proper place for them should be the British Museum. Now that Burma is to have a university and its studies into its past are bound to be more energetic, the restoration of the works of art to the country to which they belong would be a bare act of justice. Moreover, India has now a sufficient number of museums in any one of which, failing Burma, they may be kept. The Delhi Museum, for instance, has been projected on a grand scale; but even the present one at Calcutta is quite worthy of housing the tiles which were no doubt fashioned with the help of Indian artists resident in Burma. While the reprehensible conduct of the German has come in for condign comment we think something has been left unsaid regarding the obtuseness of the British authorities who have long remained anything but alive to the importance of similar material vestiges of the great past of Asia which has been under the domination of England for over a century.

A Mahomedan Graduate in Sanskrit.

A correspondent sends us an account of a public meeting held in Kapadwanj, under the chairmanship of the Mamlatdar, to congratulate Mr. Shaikh Adambhai Usufbhai Munshi, the first Mahomedan graduate in arts in the whole taluka, who has passed the examination with Sanskrit as his second language. Speeches were made at the meeting urging the local Mahomedans to wake up and Mr. Shaikh is reported to have pledged himself to serve the community to the best of his ability. Mr. Shaikh deserves to be congratulated on his success, the more so as he took Sanskrit for his second language. There have been instances of Mahomedan youths studying Sanskrit and of Hindus learning Arabic and Persian. It is only by such study of the literature of communities other than one's own that true insight into and sympathy with their culture are born. The Hindus may be proud of their ancient Sanskrit culture and the Moslems may revel in the glory of Arabic and Persian culture, but it will be a matter of greater pride for both when Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian cultures receive a reverent homage as a common heritage from both the communities.

FRESH GERMAN PERFIDY.

INTERNED BATTLESHIPS AT SCAPA FLOW SUNK.

GERMAN OFFICERS AND CREWS TAKEN IN CUSTODY.

DEMAND FOR OCCUPATION OF KIEL CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21, 6-10 p.m.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 26.

The Admiralty announces that certain interned German ships in the Scapa Flow have been sunk and abandoned by their crews who will be safely detained in custody.

LONDON, June 21, 10-35 p.m.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 26.

It is officially announced that all the interned German battleships and battle-cruisers in the Scapa Flow were sunk except the battleship Baden. Five light cruisers were sunk and the remaining three beached by local tugs. Eighteen destroyers were beached, four are afloat and the remainder sunk. The German Rear-Admiral and most of the Germans from the ships are in custody on board His Majesty's ships. Some boats from the ships refused to stop when ordered and were fired on. A small number of Germans were killed and wounded. In accordance with the terms of the armistice the ships were interned with skeleton German crews as caretakers without British guards on board.

PARIS, June 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 26.

The Havas Agency states:—The destruction of the German ships at the Scapa Flow shows that the Germans attach no sanctity to the pledges given in the treaties and that they are ever ready for fresh perfidy.

The opinion is freely expressed in Paris that as a punishment the Germans should not only be made to pay 70 million sterling in gold, the value of the fleet, but the Allies should occupy the Kiel Canal.

MOTIVE FOR SINKING THE BATTLESHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 26.

EDINBURGH.—Arrangements had been made to board the German fleet on Monday, should peace have been signed, as the ships would then automatically have passed to the Allies but the German crews anticipated matters.

HOW THE SHIPS WERE SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 26.

A telegram from Thurso says the hoisting of the Red Flag at noon on Saturday was the signal for the Germans to scuttle the ships. The crews took to boats and rowed for the shore, but the guardianships fired on them. The Germans then jumped out and swam ashore where they were rounded up.

ADMIRAL VON. REUTER'S WORK.

BERLIN NOT TO BLAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 27.

Reuter learns that the authorities are communicating with Paris regarding the action to be taken in connection with Admiral Von Reuter who with the German officers and men is interned. It is confirmed that the Admiralty learns that the scuttling of the fleet was entirely the work of the German Admiral and was not carried out as a result of instructions from Berlin.

BRITISH BATTLESHIPSS LEAVE FOR ROSYTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 26.

Battleships "Orion," "Conqueror" and "Thunderer" left Plymouth on Saturday night for Rosyth. Special trains from Plymouth conveyed the naval detachments for the ships in northern ports.

LOSS TO FRANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 27.

PARIS.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber has decided to send a delegation to M. Clemenceau to ask immediately for explanations of the circumstances of the sinking of the German fleet and the measures which the Government intends to take to remedy the detriment caused to France by the destruction of the fleet, a part of which was assigned to France.

SENSATION IN LONDON.

ADMIRALTY CRITICISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 26.

The sinking of the warships has caused a sensation. Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Lord Sydenham, interviewed, said they thought the affair was arranged from Berlin.

Mr. Kenworthy, M.P., thinks it was engineered by a few hotheads sick of existence at the Scapa Flow.

Sir Percy Scott says it serves us right for trusting the Huns, we should have watched more closely. Others think that the most vigilant outside observation could not have prevented the scuttling. They criticise the Admiralty for not insisting upon British guards being placed on board when the armistice was arranged.

There is a consensus of opinion that the loss of the obsolete ships does not matter, indeed, it will remove heartburnings as regards their disposal, but it is regretted that they were lost while in custody of the British Navy, as trustee of the Allies. It is pointed out that the Germans have adhered to their traditions by cynical breach of the armistice.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

MR. ASQUITH ON ITS NECESSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 26.

In a speech at Edinburg, Mr. Asquith declared that Home Rule for Scotland was as necessary as for Ireland. It had advanced to the first place in the political arena.

CIVIL AVIATION.

STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 26.

The Air Ministry announces the appointment of a standing advisory committee on civil aviation to advise and report on the best method of organising the Imperial air routes and other subjects relating to civil aviation. The Chairman of Committee is Lord Weir of Eastwood and the members of the committee are exceedingly influential.

MR. MONTAGU TO SPEAK ON INDIAN REFORMS.

LECTURE AT NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 26.

Mr. Montagu supported by Lord Sinha, the Aga Khan and a deputation from the Moderate Party, which has arrived from India, will speak in the National Liberal Club on June 24th, on constitutional reform in India.

CRICKET AT HOME.

RESULTS OF COUNTY MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 26.

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by ten wickets.
Kent beat Sussex by an innings and 123 runs.

MATCHES DRAAWN:—
Surrey vs. Cambridge.
Hants vs. Australians.
Warwick vs. Northants.
Lancs vs. Leicestershire.

BRITISH AIRSHIP'S LONG VOYAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 26.

R 34 returned to Haddington to-day from a two thousand mile cruise including Wilhelmshaven, Friedrichshaven, the Kiel Canal, Hamburg and the Baltic. Berlin was not visited. On the homeward journey the airship battled with a gale for twenty hours.

RUSSIAN SITUATION

GENERAL DENIKEN'S VICTORY.

22,000 BOLSHEVISTS TAKEN

(REUTER'S. TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 22.
Recd. midnight, June 26.

A telegram from Ekaterinodar dated 15th June, says, between 5th May, and 28th May, General Denikin's forces captured 22,000 Bolshevists, hundred and fifty guns, 350 machine guns, several armoured trains and forty thousand rifles. General Mamontoff's cavalary smartly crossed the Don east of Confluence with the Donetz and got behind the Bolshevist fourteenth division which was holding the line of Donetz. The Bolshevists were decisively defeated and fled in a panic led by the Commander. The division was badly cut up, several hundred prisoners and six guns being captured. The Bolshevists believing that the advancing British tank was merely a camouflaged tractor charged with bayonet and the tank machinegunned them at close quarters.

BOLSHEVISTS ROUTED AT KARTASHI.

ALLIES' BOLD FLANKING MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 26.

A Murmansk communique says:—By bold flanking movement through a forest, the Allies surprised and routed the Bolshevists at Kartashi, south-west of Meduyegigora, killing twenty and capturing fifty. The surprise was so complete that the Allies suffered only one casualty.

BRITISH FORCE DEFEATS KURDISH SHAIKH.

ALL BRITISH PRISONERS RESCUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 26.

It is officially announced that a British force defeated the Kurdish Shaikh taking over a hundred prisoners and rescuing all British prisoners.

VICTORY OF RUSSIAN NATIONAL ARMY.

A FAMOUS MONASTERY CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 26.

General Ironside telegraphs, that the Russian National Army captured the Kojazerski monastery on May 17th. The only approach to the monastery which is situated on an island in Lake Kojazero in the neighbourhood of Lake Onega, is a narrow causeway 800 yards long. The Bolshevists held the monastery since last September when they murdered the abbot and evicted the monks.

SINKING OF THE OLEG.

NOT DONE BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 26.

Reuter learns that a British submarine did not sink the Bolshevik cruiser Oleg which was probably mined.

CABINET CRISIS IN RUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 26.

PARIS.—A telegram from Zurich says the Bratiano Cabinet in Rumania has virtually resigned.

It is believed that Take Jonescu will form a new ministry.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 27.

A telegram from Helsingfors dated 19th says the Finnish General Staff reports that the British battleships yesterday evening torpedoed the Bolshevik battleship "Slawa" which sank immediately.

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 27.

The Overseas Club Mmoman whose members have already contributed one million sterling to the Patriotic Funds has issued an appeal to the members all over the world to support the new Victory loan.

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 26.

PARIS.—Fire has destroyed eighteen hangars and one hundred aeroplanes at St. Cyr.

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 26.

GOTHENBURG.—Forty British and twenty French and American warships have passed the Skaw southwards since the armistice.

COAL COMMISSION REPORT.

ACQUISITION OF ROYALTIES FOR STATE URGED.

WORKERS TO HAVE EFFECTIVE VOICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 26.

Further reports of the Coal Commission are published. The main report, signed by the Chairman, Justice Sankey alone, recommends an immediate legislation for the acquisition of Royalties for the State, the owners receiving just the compensation, the immediate application of a scheme for local administration of the mines through local district and national mining councils and a legislation for acquiring the mines themselves for the State after the scheme has been worked for three years with just the compensation for the owners. It also recommends continuance of the coal control for three years.

The object of the local councils on which workers are to sit is to utilize the knowledge of the workers in advising the managers and giving them an effective voice as regards their own safety and health. The object of the district councils, on which the miners, consumers and technical and commercial side of the industry are equally represented, is to prevent the bureaucratic running of the industry, while the national council will superintend the operations. The district councils will appoint a standing committee to assist the Minister of Mines.

ENQUIRY INTO DIMINISHED OUTPUT DEMANDED.

The miners' representatives' report generally agrees with Justice Sankey's, but objects to the provisions requiring men to sign a contract not to combine to cease work until the question in dispute has been before the appropriate councils, according to whether the matter is local, district or national, considering that the innovation is not best calculated to attain its object.

The reoprt denies that the diminished output is the fault of the men and demands an immediate enquiry, as also does the owners' report. Three miners' representatives, Messrs. Hodges, Smillie and Smith, object to compensation apart from the compassionate allowances where the small Royalty owners are deprived of their livelihood.

OWNERS' OPPOSITION TO NATIONALISATION.

The owners' report argues that any form of nationalisation would be detrimental to the development of the industry and the economic life of the country and no action so vitally affecting the whole nation should be taken without referring the question to the community.

The report recommends the establishment of a Mines Department assisted by a system of councils similar to those recommended by Justice Sankey. With a view to removing the difficulties arising from Royalties it proceeds that the State shall acquire the ownership of the coal, subject to the continuance of the existting leases for at least sixty years.

FOOD CONTROL IN BRITAIN.

TO CONTINUE DURING WINTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 26.

Mr. Charles Roberts M.P., presiding at the Labour Conference in London said it had been decided in the interest of the consumer to retain the control of food during the coming winter. While the average cost of food was four shillings and ninepence weekly less than last November there was no reason to believe that there would be a further decrease in the near future.

HOW THE SHIPS WERE SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 27.

A Thurso telegram says the sinking of the German fleet was carried out on a pre-arranged signal by the new skeleton crews who had recently arrived on board a German troopship and following whose arrival a new and less docile spirit seems to have manifested itself. When fire was opened uon the boats heading for the shore, after the sinking of the ships the Germans used handkerchiefs as white flags.

Fourteen hundred German seamen landed at Nigg where twh hundred Seaforths are guarding them.

COMPENSATION FOR SHIPS SUNK DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 27.

PARIS.—Commenting on the sinking of the German fleet the 'Petit Journal" recalls that France claimed a portion of it and demands that France receive as compensation the enemy submarines entrusted to her, also a number of German merchantmen.

RAINFALL IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 26.

Seven weeks of drought were broken by heavy rainfall in London and southern England yesterday.

PEACE TREATY.

GERMANY READY TO SIGN.

"NOT VOLUNTARILY BUT ONLY YIELDS TO FORCE."

UPROAR IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., June 26.

BERLIN.—Premier Bauer, addressing the crowded Assembly, emphasised the bitterness of deciding to join the new Government whose most urgent duty was to conclude a peace of injustice, but in view of the Fatherland's distress it was impossible to refuse unless they wished to leave Germany prey to chaos. It was their accursed duty to save what could be saved. He begged the Assembly not to think that the advocates of rejection were chauvinistic or that those reluctantly accepting were cowards and weaklings. A decision must be taken otherwise war would begin afresh on Monday. Every instrument of murder was prepared against a defenceless unarmed nation which knew only two commandments, externally reparation and internally development. "At this hour of life and death under the menace of invasion I for the last time raise in free Germany a protest against this Treaty of Violence and destruction, this mockery of the right of self-determination, this enslavement of the German people, this new menace to the peace of the world."

Referring to the view that acceptance would endanger the nation more than rejection Bauer emphasised that rejection would merely briefly postpone the Treaty, for their power of resistance was broken. He said the Government had decided to sign while declining the responsibility for the consequences to Germany if unable to fulfil the conditions and declaring that signature did not mean acceptance of the Articles 227 to 231 relative to the war responsibility and surrender of the Germans for trial.

Socialist Lobba supporting the motion to sign, said there must be no idea of openly or hiddenly not observing the Peace Terms.

Centrist Groeber supporting signature, said the acceptance only meant as far as humanly possible.

Democrat Schiffer and Nationalist Posadowsky announced that their parties refused to assent to the Treaty.

Independent Socialist Haase approving signature, said if in spite of their greatest exertions they did not fulfil the Treaty their enemies must put up with it.

Kahl on behalf of the German Peoples Party rejected the Treaty.

The motion to sign was voted amid uproar.

TEXT OF GERMAN REPLY.

A CONDITIONAL ASSENT TO TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 26.

BERLIN.—The "Germania" states that Mueller to-day is acquainting the National Assembly with the text of the German reply which will be despatched immediately, the majority approve it. The reply declares that it does not now accept the article 231 making Germany responsible for the war, also the sections regarding penalties. The note alleges that President Wilson's principles have not been applied. It says Germany cannot assent to the Treaty owing to the presence of unfulfillable and unbearable conditions, adding that Germany, therefore, does not sign voluntarily but only yields to force. Moreover as the economic and financial terms exceed the capacity of Germany, therefore, it will sign only under reserve and will not undertake full responsibility for the execution of the terms.

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 26.

PARIS.—The German note requests that the Treaty may within two years of signature be submitted to the High Council of the League of Nations for examination at which German delegation shall enjoy absolute equality with the Allied delegates, the Council to decide regarding the conditions of Treaty which impair self-determination of the German people, also regarding the economic clauses which Germany claims at present impede her free development.

ALLIES' REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE.

UNEQUIVOCAL ACCEPTANCE OR REFUSAL DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 22.
Recd. midnight, June 26.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George met at 6-30 this evening at Mr. Lloyd George's residence. The German reply was received at seven o'clock and the meeting lasted until eight and then adjourned for an hour and reassembled at nine. The Allied answer was issued at 9-30 as follows:—

"The Allied and Associated Powers have considered the note of the German Jelegation of even date and in view of the shortness of time remaining feel it their duty to reply at once. Of the time within which the German Government must make its final decision as regards the signature of the Treaty, less than twenty-four hours remain. The Allied and Associated Governments have given fullest consideration to all the representations hitherto made by the German Government as regards the Treaty and have replied with complete frankness, and made such concessions as they thought right to make and the present note of the German delegation presents no arguments or considerations not already examined. The Allied and Associated Powers therefore feel constrained to say that the time for discussion has passed. They can accept or acknowledge no qualification or reservation and must require of the German representatives an unequivocal decision as regards their purpose to sign and accept as a whole or not to sign or accept the Treaty as finally formulated. After the signature the Allied and Associated Powers must hold Germany responsible for the execution of every stipulation of the Treaty."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PARTY, RETURN TO PARIS.

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 26.

Mr. Lloyd George and party returned to-day, after a two days' visit to the battlefields at Verdun.

EXTENSION OF TIME-LIMIT.

NO COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 26.

It was announced from Paris last night that no communication had been received from the Germans asking for an extension of the time-limit. What happened, according to a Berlin note, was that Ranzau handed M. Clemenceau a note on June 20th pointing out contradictions between the Allies' covering note on June 16th and the altered text of the treaty also the differences between the latter and the copy received on May 7th, and asking that the contradictions should be cleared up in writing before the expiry of the time-limit.

DECLIDNED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 22.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 27.

PARIS.—The German delegation to-day applied for a forty-eight hours prolongation of the time limit to enable the new Cabinet to consult the Weimar Assembly regarding unconditional signature of the Treaty. The Allies declined the request.

FALL OF SCHEIDEMANN'S CABINET.

HOW MAJORITY WAS SECURED AGAINST SIGNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 26.

BERLIN.—It was Scheidemann's casting vote that gave the Cabinet the majority against signing. The Independent Socialists have declared that the New Cabinet, which Paris expects will materialise, will be a provocation of labour.

The "Mittagszeitung" is of opinion that Erzberger will probably be Foreign Minister and the head of the new delegation to sign the treaty.

EBERT LIKELY TO FOLLOW SUIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 26.

PARIS.—The fall of Scheidemann, it is believed here, will entail the fall of Ebert.

SEQUEL TO SCHEIDEMANN'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 26.

PARIS.—According to the Matin when the German delegation at Versailles learnt of Scheidemann's resignation, acting on orders, they immediately burned all the papers and correspondence exchanged between Rantzau and Scheidemann thus wiping out the traces of Germany's opposition to the treaty.

The Germans asked the Council of Four whether M. Clemenceau's note explaining the reparation clauses was a binding part of the treaty. Reparation experts were called in by the Council for the discussion of the matter

(Continued on page 8.)

AUTOMOBILE NUISANCE AT GAMDEVI.

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

STANDING COMMITTEE STRONGLY CRITICISED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the residents of Gamdevi—Vatchagandhy Road—complaining of the nuisance caused by the Ford Automobile Co. The debate was lengthy, and some of the Corporators gave expression to their resentment at the attitude of the Standing Committee, and the officials of the Municipality in regard to the matter. The conduct of the Improvement Trust also was strongly commented upon, and ultimately the Commissioner was authorised to remove the nuisance by using every power he possessed.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Rustom N. Vatchagandhy and others stating that they were the owners and occupiers of bungalows opposite the premises of the Ford Automobile Company, Limited, at Vatchagandhy Road, situated on plots Nos. 83-84 of the New Gamdevi Estate; that during the last two months a number of motor-cars, motor-chasses, boxes of machinery and other materials had been stocked by the Automobile Company in the open compound behind their show-room; that two sheds open on sides had also been erected there for carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, etc., who made unbearable noise by hammering work; that it was found quite impossible to conduct worship in the adjoining Vatchagandhy Fire Temple and to live peacefully in the locality; that complaints of the nuisance had been often made to the Managing Director of the Fire Temple by the Head Priest and Mobeds residing in the Agiary and by other members of the Parsi community who came there for worship; that the combined effect of the multiple nuisance caused by hammering, by the smoke from the furnaces, by loud noise from the motor engines, by blowing of electric and other kinds of horns of motor cars running every few minutes in and out of the compound from the rear gate of the Vatchagandhy Road, by the raising of clouds of dust and by groups of workmen of the Company sitting on the footpaths in front of their bungalows and chitchatting in the early morning was very detrimental to the health and peace of mind of the residents in the locality; that the owners of the bungalows would be put to a very heavy loss if their tenants who were bitterly annoyed by the nuisance should vacate their houses as they threatened to do.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

On this the Commissioner had reported: "The gateway opening on to Vatchagandhy Road has been closed and barred up, and this will prevent motor cars coming in and going out through this gate and also the blowing of horns and the gathering of workmen on the footpath which were complained of by the petitioners. The work of moulding iron sheets into body shapes and of unpacking new vehicles is being done elsewhere. The nuisance from noise, etc., is in consequence very greatly reduced. Much of the materials of different sorts lying in the compound has been removed. The Managing Director of the Company has promised to place chimneys over the furnaces. The Company have obtained from the City Improvement Trust land near the Worli sluices and propose to remove a greater portion of the workshops there shortly."

Mr. V. A. Dabholker in moving that the applicants be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter, said the Municipality had no power to do anything more than they had done already. The matter was really in the hands of the Improvement Trust and it must be fought out there. It was really regrettable that the Trust should have allowed workshops to be erected in such a fine residential locality. If anybody could suggest to him any remedy he would be only too glad to adopt it. The matter had, however, been referred to the solicitors for their opinion.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Dr. D. B. Master, in opposing, strongly commented on the so fine attitude of the authorities in the matter. He said many of the buildings had already been vacated, although there was such a scarcity of houses in the city. All that nuisance was done in spite of the repeated protests of the residents of the locality. There was a Parsi temple near by and it was impossible to pray there. What was done on Sundays near churches? No horn was allowed to be blown; motor cars had to go slowly, and so also gharrys; people were not allowed to speak loudly, and police were kept everywhere to keep perfect silence. And what was done in the case of Indians? They had an example of that in the apathy of the Trust officials, who had allowed a factory to be erected in a residential locality near a Parsi temple. It was this sort of attitude, and the invidious treatment meted out to Indians that created such resentment in the minds of the public. He had nothing to say against the Government, for it was the best Government in the circumstances, but those officials it was who were responsible for the present state. They should be hanged, and that was the only solution. He regretted at the attitude of the Trust, and he moved an amendment that the Commissioner's report be recorded; that the Corporation were of the opinion that the Commissioner should take all measures in his power under the Municipal Act without further delay to remove the nuisance, and that the applicants be informed to that effect.

"A DISGRACE."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconding the amendment said it was strange that such a thing should be allowed in a crowded and popular locality like Gamdevi. Notwithstanding the many complaints made to the Corporation and the Improvement Trust nothing had been done in the matter. He himself had been there to see the factory and he had come to the conclusion that the nuisance was intolerable and he appealed to them to remove the nuisance.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the working of the City Improvement Trust was a disgrace, so far as the present case was concerned. The back yard of the factory was used for all earthly purposes, and it was impossible to live in such a locality. The Corporation had done their best to remedy the evils, but all to no purpose. The attitude of Mr. Dabholker, however, was not the proper one. They should use all their powers to redress their grievances. The abatement of the niusance, as reported by the Commissioner, did not amount to much and matters had not improved at all. He regretted that the Standing Committee had not given the matter all the attention it deserved, alhough he was sorry to say that. The nuisance was continued from morning till evening and life was impossible there.

Mr. M. Kamdar said it was a matter of some importance they had to consider. He wanted to know from the Commissioner what steps had been taken by him to abate and stop the nuisance. He asked whether it was not the duty of the Municipal officers who were paid such high salaries by the city to prevent and abate such nuisances. The Municipal servants should understand once for all that the department existed for the city and not the city and the public for their benefit. He asked if the Commissioner had gone to the spot and inspected the premises and ascertained the nature of the nuisance. The Standing Committee had merely acted as the phonograph of the Municipal Commissioner. They had gone even further, and they said it was "alleged nuisance" and he had understood from Mr. Dabholker that the Corporation was impotent to do anything in the matter. The Trust was constituted for the improvement of the city, and they had no right to erect factories in the midst of residential localities. Instead of improving the city they were creating nuisance in the very midst of such a fine place. He moved a rider to the amendment: that the Commissioner be requested to report what steps had been taken by him, or the department, to stop the nuisance since the complaint was made.

"NOT LIVING IN THE 17TH CENTURY."

Continuing he said they were not living in the Bombay of the seventeenth century, but in the Bombay of twentieth century and the citizens were alive to their right. The people were in no mood to put up with any and all sorts of things and things of that sort should not be allowed indefinitely. Some of the members of the Corporation were the representatives of the ratepayers of Bombay and when they were elected they had pledged themselves to look after their (citizens') interests and remedy their grievance to the best of their ability. It was their sacred duty to attend to the grievances of the people rather than allow the locality of Gamdevi to be exploited by a foreign firm. Bombay was meant for the citizens of Bombay, and the Corporation was bound to look after the interests of the citizens and they should not allow those foreign exploiters to continue the nuisance. The Municipal officers were also there for the citizens of Bombay, because they paid them, and they should work conscientiously and honestly in their interests, and not look after the interests of a foreign company like the Ford Company. The high officials, whether of the Trust or the Corporation, whenever a complaint was made to them by the citizens of Bombay, never cared to acknowledge them; if they were ever courteous they generally replied in about a fortnight's time that the matter was being attended to. The Standing Committee said that the letter was recorded, etc.; and the speaker thought that that state of things should not be allowed any longer. He himself had personal experience of the discourtesy of those officials when he had occasion to write to them in his private capacity. They seemed to be under the impression that the outside public had no business except that of writing letters to them. They were there, the Corporation members, as well as the officers, to guard the interests of the citizens of Bombay, and not to guard the interests of a foreign company.

MR. DABHOLKER'S REPLY.

Mr. Dabholker, replying on the debate, said, regarding Mr. Motiwalla's complaint that the Improvement Trust had sent no reply for six months to the applicant, he (the speaker) and others had asked the Chairman of the Trust why they had not acknowledged the letter, and the latter said he was not in that office during that period. As to the complaint itself he (the speaker) had been there thrice and found that the nuisance was there, but if something could be done in the matter it could be done more by the Trust than by the Municipality. If his information was correct the Company possessed, according to their agreement, the right to build upon all the open space in question except ten feet of it. Continuing Mr. Dabholker regretted that some members should continue to criticise the Standing Committee. The Committee were doing their best to serve the interests of the city and if members thought they were not discharging their duties in the manner they ought to be discharged, it was open to them not to re-elect them at the next election of the Committee.

Dr. Master's amendment with Mr. Kamdar's rider was put to the vote and carried, 23 members voting in favour of and 1 against it. It was next carried as a substantive proposition.

BANDS DURING THE RAINS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating for the information of the Corporation that band performances had hitherto been given at the different Municipal Bandstands during the fair weather only, and that the grants provided for the purpose in the budget had been calculated accordingly. As it appeared that a considerable number of the public wished to have music at the bandstands during the rains he proposed to arrange, if the Corporation had no objection for performances during these months also. This would cause an excess of not more than Rs. 2,500 over the sanctioned grants, and this amount it would, he thought, be possible to provide by a transfer of funds in the year.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of band performances being given at the different Municipal Bandstands during the rains also.

Mr. Marzban said he was glad that the Commissioner had come forward with a proposal to let the public of Bombay have music at the bandstands during the rains.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit wondered who would go to the bandstands in the monsoon to hear the music.

Mr. Dabholker said bands would play, weather permitting.

The proposition was carried.

ENQUIRY INTO HOUSING QUESTION

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

"That the President be requested to address Government respectfully representing the desirability of appointing a representative Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate and report at a very early date on the housing question in all its bearings and to suggest practical measures for increasing housing accommodation for the poor and middle class population of the City, including the question of opening up new areas for building and the means of speedy transport."

Dr. Viegas said he wished the Corporation to understand at the outset that by the adoption of his proposition no obligation was entailed on them. The obligatory and discretionary duties of the Corporation did not include the housing duty, so that they could, without committing themselves to anything, consider the question on its own merits. The housing question had to be faced boldly and courageously. It affected the question of the lives of hundreds of thousands of the population of the city and must therefore be considered on the most comprehensive and broadcast lines possible. The Corporation contributed to the Improvement Trust from year to year a large amount of money, and they were entitled to know how that money was being spent. In the report that was made to Government regarding the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation, it was pointed out that the Trust had failed even to provide housing accommodation for those displaced by the Trust schemes. Continuing, Dr. Viegas said there were three or four requisites for a proper consideration of the question. They had to bear in mind the fact that the City of Bombay was an Imperial city and the gate of India, and being such it received the first infection of every great epidemic and spread it to the rest of the country. And therefore not only were the Corporation and the Government of Bombay interested in the sanitation of the city, but also the Government of India. They wanted first of all the sympathy and co-operation of Government. Secondly, the Improvement Trust should devote all its available funds to the housing of the poor and the middle classes. Thirdly, the Corporation should co-operate with Government in the solution of the question.

THE SOLUTION.

The solution of the question could be undertaken, first of all, by extending the housing accommodation within the town and island of Bombay; secondly, in the suburbs which he classified into two divisions, viz., the nearer suburbs and the farther suburbs; and thirdly, along the two Railway lines. As regarded the town and island of Bombay they should first utilise the available building sites therein. If they drew a line from Worli to the Burmah Oil Company's installation at Sewree and went from that line northwards they would find there a vast amount of land. First of all, between Worli and the Mahim Causeway there was land which on a rough estimate was found to be 900 acres. That scheme was considered some years ago, but was given up on account of the opposition of Government. That was in the time of past Governors, but they had heard very strong, pertinent and statesmanlike utterances from the present head of the Presidency, who took the most sympathetic interest in the housing question. The next alternative was the land adjoining the Race Course which he (Dr. Viegas) estimated at 1,300 acres; and the third alternative was the Port Trust reclamation. From Worli to the Burmah Oil Company's installation along Bhoiwada there was a large unbuilt area estimated at about 2,000 acres which could provide housing accommodation for about six lakhs of people at the rate of 300 persons per acre. That area included Wadala, Naigaum, Gavri, Matunga, Dharavi and Sion, and in this area there was no low-lying land. Then there were several areas west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line where another two lakhs of people could be accommodated.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: These schemes would require half a crore.

Dr. Viegas said the closing balance of the Government of Bombay was four crores and with such a cash balance the Bombay Government could easily guarantee five or six per cent. return on the investment.

The Corporation adjourned at this stage.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SESSION TO BEGIN ON 3RD SEPTEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy has provisionally ordered that the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council will begin in Simla, on 3rd September. The last meeting will probably be on the 25th. A limited number of days depending on the volume of legislative business will be allotted for discussion of resolutions.

GRIEVANCES OF STEAMER PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I fully endorse the view expressed by "A Passenger" in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle." The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye has done a distinct service to the much suffering passengers on the B. S. N. Co.'s steamers, and their gratitude is none the less due to you for so ably ventilating their grievances in your columns.

"A Passenger," however, seems to have modestly refrained from giving the worst of the picture. The overcrowding is not only on board the steamers but it also occurs in its worst form on the lighters that bring the passengers to the steamer at certain intermediate ports. I can safely say that poultry is more comfortable when it is taken to the market for sale in its wickerwork basket, than the passengers who are carried by the B. S. N. Co.'s lighters at these intermediate ports to the steamers, because the poultry can at least claim the shade of the wicker work cover over their heads which the passengers on those lighters lack. At Mangalore where the distance from the bunder to the steamer anchorage is nearly two to three miles out in the sea the passengers numbering 150 to 200 are herded together on a lighter with all their luggage. This lighter at the most can take 60 or 70 passengers comfortably. Your readres can just imagine how sympathetic the B. S. N. Co is when they expose, hundreds of human beings closely packed in these lighters, to the scorching rays of the mid-day sun for about two hours, uncovered by any shade on the open sea. Of course I admit that owing to the rough nature of the sea in the evening at this port passengers must be conveyed to the steamer during the hottest part of the day but a shade of some sort or other can be contrived to protect the passengers from the sun.

The worst scene is witnessed when a fully packed steamer touches an intermediate port, 100 or 200 passengers with their luggage on the heads of shouting and struggling coolies try to get on to an already overcrowded deck while the outgoing passengers likewise struggle to get down into the lighter that carries them to the shore, and a portion of the deck near the staircase is reduced to nothing but a mass of struggling and shouting humanity and whoever succeeds in extricating himself from this hopeless mass without a broken head or crushed feet should consider himself fortunate.

What a contrast this management is to the old Shepherd Co.'s. They were able to run two steamers a week to the Mangalore line and overcrowding was a thing unknown to the passengers at that time, besides the timings were more or less regular. Now, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. declare large dividends wrung from the curses of suffering passengers. Their steamers returning from Mangalore are invariably a day late. Can they not buy a couple of extra steamers and run a more efficient bi-weekly service? Passengers would not grudge a little extra fare for a more comfortable journey. The B. S. N. Co., of course have not been slow to increase the fares but with a corresponding decrease in the comforts and conveniences of passengers.

There is plenty of scope for a rival Company and I agree with "A Passenger" that the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., can turn their attention to this line and earn the blessings of the helpless passengers.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER PASSENGER.

Bombay, June, 26.

STORY OF AFGHAN MISSION TO TASHKENT.

HOW IT FAILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, June 25.

The Associated Press' special correspondent wires through Peshawar on the 25th:—

It is reported here that shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, the Amir sent a deputation to Tashkent to ask for Bolshevik assistance. The deputation, the report adds, was received by a man named Kumaroff who offered to send two Bolshevik regiments to Afghanistan at the Amir's expense. The deputation replied that the Amir had no need of more men. The delegates then asked for money. Kumaroff offered a small sum in notes which the delegates refused saying that the notes were not current in Afghanistan, but Kumaroff refused to give any gold and the delegates returned to Kabul. The result of the mission was kept secret for a while, the delegates being ordered not to speak to any one of the subjects. The fact, however, finally came out. The result was that six Russian Bolsheviks at present in Kabul who for now had quarters in the palaces were turned out and put in a mud hut where, it is said, they are living miserably on a subsistence of six annas per day. Those Russians it is added, are people of no consequence and very dirty in their habits. They have no knowledge of Persian without which no one is considered a gentleman in Afghanistan.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

SOUTH WAZIRISTAN QUIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

A Press Communique issued by the Government of India states:—

An aerial reconnaissance over Khost observed no concentration or abnormal movement. South Waziristan appeared quiet and the villages of Wana and Sarwekai practically deserted. There is nothing to report from unoccupied parts of the Frontier.

DEVALERA IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 26.

New York.—Mr. Devalera has landed in America.

LANCASHIRE MILLS CLOSED DOWN.

60 MILLION SPINDLES STOPPED.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 26.

All the Lancashire cotton mills closed down at noon to-day. It is estimated that sixty million spindles and thousands of looms have stopped. A hopeful feature of the situation is the sitting on June 23rd of the Cotton Reconstruction Board. Business in Manchester is at a standstill, spinners and manufacturers refusing to quote. The strokes are at a premium.

LABOUR MINISTER SUGGESTS ARBITRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 26.

The Minister of Labour has suggested to the cotton disputants that they should immediately meet to consider the submission of the question to arbitration.

LANCASHIRE EMPLOYERS V. OPERATIVES.

LATEST TERMS OF CONCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 26.

The Lancashire employers have offered a 48 hour week, and a 25 per cent. increase in wages. The operatives are prepared to accept a 46½ hour week and a 25 per cent. increase in wages. Both the parties have refused to go further.

(Continued from page 7.)

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

BAUER TO BE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 26.

BERLIN.—The New Cabinet formed includes Bauer, as Premier, Hermann Mueller as Foreign Minister, David as Minister of the Interior, Bell as Minister of Communications and Colonies and Noske as Minister of Defence.

SERIOUS DISTERBANCES AT MANNHEIM.

CASSEL UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 26.

BERLIN.—There were serious disturbances at Mannheim yesterday, shops and private houses being plundered. Troops resisted an attempt of the rioters to enter the barracks using grenades. Twenty persons were seriously injured and two hundred were arrested. Places of amusement and *cafes* were closed. Firing continued to-day in various parts of the town.

There have been Spartacist riots at Cassel and Martial Law has been proclaimed. The Spartacists unsuccessfully stormed the prison and police station, but seized the food warehouse. Firing occurred until midnight and there were a number of casualties.

LETTOW-VORBECK ORGANISING AN ARMY IN E. PRUSSIA.

TO FIGHT NOKE'S GOVT. AND ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 26.

BERLIN.—Erzberger is the vice-premier in the new cabinet.

The newspaper "Freiheit" says Lettow-Vorbeck is organising an army in East Prussia to fight the Noske Government and the Entente.

BERLIN SEMIOFFICIAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 26.

A telegram from Copenhagen, says a Berlin message semi-officially denies the report regarding Lettow-Vorbeck and says the latter is still in Berlin.

SUMMARY OF GERMAN NOTE.

UNHEARD OF INJUSTICE OF CONDITIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 27.

PARIS.—The following is a summary of the German Note: The "Government of the German Republic recognises that the Allies are resolved to wrest from Germany by sheer force even the acceptance of those conditions of peace which, though devoid of material significance, are designed to take away the honour of the German people. Their honour will be untouched by any act of violence. The Germans after the frightful sufferings of recent years lack all means of defending their honour. Yielding to overwhelming force, nevertheless not abandoning its view respecting unheard of injustice of the conditions of the peace the Government declares that it is ready to accept and sign the conditions imposed by the Allies."

Signed. VON HANIEL.

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

PEACE DELEGATES DETHRONED.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EXTREMISTS!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 26.

A telegram from Rome says, the ministerial crisis is bound up with both the foreign and internal situations.

Baron Orlando on his return from Paris found opinion most depressed. His optimistic views as to the settlement of the Italian question in Paris and his confidence that the Government measures would soon reduce the domestic food prices created a feeling of optimism, hence the crisis has come as a terrible blow and almost threatens to cause chaos as Italy's peace delegates have been dethroned and an opening is given to the Extreme Socialists aiming at a revolution or to the Jingo Nationalists desirous of forcible assertion of Italy's claims.

SIGNOR NITTI INVITED TO FORM ONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 26.

ROME.—Signor Nitti has been invited to form a Cabinet. Signor Tittoni will be Foreign Minister.

OPPOSITION TO PREMIER NITTI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 26.

ROME.—Premier Nitti is assured of the support of many Socialists and Catholics, also the followers of Giolitti but is confronted by the opposition of the manufacturers, also the National Defence Bloc headed by Salandra and several nationalist groups, including the leagues of discharged soldiers.

Nitti is endeavouring to split the National Defence Bloc and secure the support of the manufacturers.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 27.

ROME.—The new Cabinet comprises Nitti, Premier and Minister of Interior, Tittoni, Foreign Affairs, Rome, Colonna, Tedesco, Finance, and Dante Ferraris, Minister of Labour and Food.

WINNIPEG UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 26.

WINNIPEG.—The city was placed under martial law on Saturday afternoon when the Riot Act was read after one had been killed and two wounded by revolver shots during the charge of the Royal Mounted Police.

FINLAND AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 27.

HELSINGFORS.—The Diet has adopted a Bill making Finland an Independent Republic.

AFGHAN HOSTILITIES.

GENEROUS OFFER BY A MULTAN BANKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

A Press Communique issued by the Government of India, says:—

Seth Prabu Rayal, B.A., LL.B., Banker and Millowner, Multan, has generously offered to lend Government during the period of war with Afghanistan or such longer period as Government may deem fit, a sum of rupees three lakhs without interest. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

ALLEGED INCONSISTANCIES IN PEACETERMS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S REFUTAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 26.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau in a note dated the 22nd, replying to the German note of the 20th states that copies of the Treaty handed to the Germans on the 19th were the authentic corrected text. Moreover he refuted the allegations of inconsistencies and said the obligations imposed on Germany were in the nature of reparation designed to give effect to the principle of equitable treatment.

BABU KALINATH ROY.

HIS REJECTED PRAYERS FOR JUSTICE.

MEMORILAS TO SIR M. O'DWYER AND SIR E. MACLAGAN.

I.

MEMORIAL TO SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER

Copy of a Memorial dated 5-5-19, submitted by Babu Kali Nath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune", from jail to His Honour the Lieut.-Governor.

To

His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer,
LL.D., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, Lahore.

The humble petition of Kali Nath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune", now confined in the Central Jail, Lahore.

Most Respectfully Sheweth. —

1. That Your Honour's humble petitioner was arrested on the evening of the 17th April, 1919, and on the following day was sent to the Central Jail, Lahore, where he has since been confined.

2. That on an application being made on 18-4-19 by his legal adviser, Mr. S. K. Mukherjee, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, to the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, a reply was received that "no intimation can be given of the charge to be preferred against him."

3. That the Hon'ble Judges of the Commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Leslie Jones, appointed by the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, being approached by the aforesaid legal adviser with a petition, expressed their inability to give any information as to the nature of the charges against him or about the date of his trial.

4. That Your Honour's humble petitioner is informed by his legal adviser that some people conjecture that his trouble is due to the belief of the authorities that his writings conduced to exciting disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

5. That Your Honour's humble petitioner is not aware whether or how far the aforesaid conjecture is well founded. He would, however, humbly crave leave to be permitted to say that a general examination of his writings would show that he has always accepted British connection as a vital, permanent and unalterable fact in Indian politics upon which all agitation for reforms should be based, and under which alone the entertainment and satisfaction of India's legitimate aspiration is possible.

And although he has according to his lights criticised, whenever necessary, official doings and administrative measures in the discharge of what he believed to be his legitimate duties, he has never swerved by an inch from his aforesaid fundamental creed; nor has he ever questioned the motives of Government or denied it the credit of good faith even when he believed its policy or measures to be mistaken. And he has treated all differences between the Government and the people as honest differences of opinion and of points of view. Specific instances of this attitude may be given from his writings even during the hottest days of the controversy on the Rowlatt Bills. In the article headed "The Viceroy's Appeal", published in the "Tribune" of the 25th March, 1919, page 2, it acknowledged His Excellency's spirit of conciliation displayed in his concluding speech in the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council in the following words:—"We confess that an appeal like this has always a great fascination for us. We are specially anxious at the present time to bury the hatchet, to sink all minor differences, to co-operate with British statesmanship in evolving the new dispensation in India." In noticing the speeches made at the dinner given in honour of Lord Sinha at the Savoy Hotel in its issue of March 27, 1919, page 2, column 2, referring to the Aga Khan's declaration that "India's absorbing desire was to be a Dominion under the British Crown", the "Tribune" observed that "His Highness gave faithful expression to articulate opinion in India." The "Tribune" also strongly condemned the attitude of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal with regard to the appointment of Lord Sinha as Under-Secretary of State for India in its issue of January 17, 1919, in a series of editorial notes on page 1. These instances could easily be multiplied if Your Honour's humble petitioner had a file of the "Tribune" before him containing all the old issues, at the time of writing, but he trusts that it is not necessary to do so, as the Government cannot possibly be unaware of the general policy he has followed.

6. That to make his meaning clear, Your Honour's humble petitioner begs leave to refer to the definition of the term "disaffection" by the learned Special Bench of the Punjab Chief Court reported in 19 P. R. 15 (cr), where Sir Donald Johnstone defined the term "as being used in its special sense as signifying political alienation or discontent, that is to say, a feeling of disloyalty which tends to a disposition not to obey "and again as" as positive feeling of aversion, which is akin to disloyalty, a defiant insubordination of authority, or where it is not defiant it secretly seeks to alienate the people and weaken the bond of allegiance and prepossess the mind of the people with avowed or secret animosity to Government, a feeling which tends to bring the Government into hatred by imputing base and corrupt motives to it and make them indisposed to obey or support the laws of the realm and which promotes discontent and public disorder."

Speaking for himself, Your Honour's humble petitioner can honestly and truthfully claim to have always refrained from trenching even upon the fringe of anything coming within the above definition.

7. That although Your Honour's humble petitioner has been in Editorial charge of the "Tribune" newspaper for more than a year and a quarter and has in his capacity of a member of the Punjab Publicity Committee and otherwise been in touch with high officials, it has never been suggested to him by those in authority that his writings in the "Tribune" have tended to produce any of the consequences enumerated above. As a matter of fact, during the above period he never received any expression of official disapprobation except in connection with an incorrect reporting of the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, for which mistake the "Tribune" made a prompt apology. Only on one occasion was a warning under the Defence of India rules conveyed to him, and that was when he reproduced a couple of sentences from the Calcutta paper "Capital." On the other hand at a Conference held on the 4th April last in the court room of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, to which Your Honour's humble petitioner was summoned, his editorial notes headed "The True Remedy—the Duty of Leaders" and "The Government's Duty", appearing in page, of the issue of the "Tribune" dated 4th April, 1919, were read (with the concurrence of Mr. Fyson, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, who was in the chair) by Mr. Broadway, Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, and applauded as sound and sensible statement of the position. Indeed Mr. Broadway went so far as to make the notes in the "Tribune" the text of his own observation. For his own part Your Honour's humble petitioner fully reciprocates this attitude, and the conduct of the local authorities in connection with the Protest Day functions was commended in the "Tribune" of April 6 and 8 (vide the editorial note headed "The Protest Day in Lahore" in page 1 of the issue of 6th April 1919 and the editorial note headed "The Police and the Military arrangements" page 1 of the issue of 8th April 1919). (Copies of the above issues are herewith enclosed.)

Your Honour's humble petitioner may in this connection also be permitted to gratefully recall that it was only a few weeks ago that he received from the then Chief Secretary an expression of the Government's appreciation of the discretion shown by the "Tribune" in the matter of the publication of Dr. Ansari's speech. In connection with the present trouble itself the "Tribune" showed the same discretion. Your Honour's humble petitioner may be permitted to submit, in omitting a part of Swami Shradhanand's statement in the Delhi disturbance—it being the only paper in the whole country which omitted those portions.

8. That it is true that Your Honour's humble petitioner protested in the columns of the "Tribune" strongly against the Criminal Emergency Powers Bill, commonly known as the Rowlatt Bill, but in so doing he said nothing that was not said by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the independent section of the Press in every part of the country, whether Moderate or Extremist, and the leaders of the Moderate party generally.

9. That Your Honour's humble petitioner respectfully craves leave to explain as clearly as possible the attitude taken by the "Tribune" with regard to the Passive Resistance movement. The first reference to the Satyagraha vow appeared in the "Tribune" of March 2, 1919, page 1, in the editorial note headed "Rowlatt Bills and Passive Resistance" and in the "Tribune" of 4th March page 1, in an editorial note headed "The Moderate Leaders and the Passive Resistance", an in both these the "Tribune" "reserved its opinion on the merits of the step taken by Mr. Gandhi and others." In the "Tribune" of 6th March, there appeared on page 2, a leading article headed "The Passive Resistance Movement" and there the "Tribune" after discussing the theoretical aspect of the question, proceeded to ask whether it was "equally clear and indisputable as a matter of policy." It pointed out the serious difficulties in the way of its application, viz., the entire absence of any "analogy between the conditions in this country and any of those countries, where passive resistance has hitherto been more or less successfully tried", and the comparative absence of any room or opportunity for passive resistance in the Rowlatt Bills and the need of active resistance."

After pointing out these difficulties, observed as follows:—"In a country of the magnitude of India, nobody can feel sure that all who have signed the vow are made of the same stuff and none of them will ever allow themselves, whether of their own accord as the result of provocation and allurement, to transgress the strict limits of passive resistance. Yet when this happens, the whole movement is in a certain measure discredited, and the only result is stiffer dose of repression." (Vide column 2, page 2 of the issue of March 6, 1919.)

The above non-committal attitude with regard to Passive Resistance has all along been maintained by the "Tribune."

In its issue of 13th March 1919, page 1, in an editorial note headed "Mr. Banerjea and Passive Resistance", the "Tribune" after explaining that "the passive resister's creed is the creed of suffering" wrote that "the policy of Passive Resistance has to be seriously considered by the country before it follows the advice that has been given to it by Mr. Gandhi."

10. That Your Honour's humble petitioner respectfully begs to point out that the "Tribune", while retaining an open mind on the subject of the movement itself, has all along been most anxious, and striven to the best of its ability, to explain the spiritual meaning of passive resistance; and in this connection he would briefly refer to a few concrete instances to illustrate his poin In the issue of 13th March 1919, page 1, in an editorial note headed "Mr. Gandhi on Passive Resistance", it quoted the latter's words that "passive resistance is the religion of Ahinsa" (non-injury to all living creatures), and that "a passive resister never wants to embarass a government or anybody else." Similarly in an editorial note headed "Mr. Gandhi's Message", page 1, of the issue of March 15, it quoted an emphasised Mr. Gandhi's words "We want to win our opponents by self-suffering, i.e., love". Again in an editorial note dated March 20, page 1, headed "Not a threat but a fact" it quoted Mr. Gandhi as saying that "they had to make a continuous and persistent effort to return good for evil."

And in the same strain was the editorial note on page 1 in the issue of March 22, headed "Sir William and Passive Resistance", where the "Tribune" explained that "if any one will be led into violence, he will, by that very fact, cease to be passive resister, and that it will be open to the Government to deal with him according to law" (copies of the issues are enclosed herewith).

11. That Your Honour's humble petitioner did support what is popularly known as the Satyagraha demonstration of April 6th, but he did so because there was no resistance in it whether active or passive. It consisted of three items:—

(1) a general fast; (2) a general suspension of business (on a Sunday when business is as a rule partly suspended for just 12 hours) and a protest meeting, not one of which had anything to do with resisting constituted authority even in a passive form. As will be seen from a reference to the leading article which appeared in the "Tribune" of April 6th page 2, Your Honour's humble petitioner made the fact perfectly clear by the interpretation he put upon the first two items.

12. That in spite of the obvious fact and even at the risk of what appeared to some a tiresome reiteration, the "Tribune" continued to rub in the spiritual meaning of the Satyagraha movement during the anxious days that followed the Delhi incident. In its leading article headed "The Delhi Incident," page 2 of the issue of April 2, the "Tribune" condemned the Delhi disturbance in unequivocal terms, and stated (vide column 1) that "in the Satyagrahi's conception of things there is no room for such a thing as an affray. He does not even know the word. He knows only one word, and that word is suffering." It reverted to this theme in its issue of 4th April in its editorial note page 1, headed "The True Remedy and the Duty of Leaders," to which a reference has already been made. Again, on the eve of the day of protest it gave in its leading article headed "The National Protest", page 2, as well as in an editorial note on page 1, headed "A warning to Satyagrahis" a solemn warning to the people, participating in the movement, "We must be," it said; "victims of wrong, if need be, but must never do wrong, if need be, but must never do wrong ourselves," (column, 2 page 2 of the "Tribune" of 6th April 1919). And in the same strain was its leading article headed "Mr. Gandhi's Message," page 1 of the issue of April 12, where it enlarged upon the text of Mr. Gandhi's message, viz., "Departure from truth by a hair's breadth or violence committed against anybody, whether English man or Indian, will surely damn the great cause Satyagrahis are handling.

13. That the immediate occasion for the trouble that has since assumed such a formidable shape was not the celebration of the 6th of April, which passed off smoothly but the misguided, unintelligent, and wholly unjustifiable and in some cases criminal outburst of resentment at the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the deportation of Dr. Kitchelew and Dr. Satyapal. And to this outburst, Your Honour's humble petitioner never lent a moment's sympathy and support. On th contrary he had distinctly stated in his leading article headed "Mr. Gandhi under Arrest" page 1 of the issue of April 11 that "there will be no feeling of resentment or indignation against the Government on account of their action in respect of Mr. Gandhi. Those who claim the right to follow their God-given light themselves should be the first persons in the world to concede the same to others, to officers of Government as to anybody else. Mr. Gandhi did what he conceived to be his duty to his Country, to Humanity and God in acting as he did. The Government have likewise done what they believe to be their duty by putting him under arrest." And as soon as he heard imperfect reports of what had happened at Amritsar he condemned the folly, the criminality and the absolutely suicidal an unpatriotic character of the least disorderliness and resort to violence on the popular side in the strongest terms. (Vide the leading article headed "Mr. Gandhi's Message" in the issue of the "Tribune" of April 12, 1919). It was only the order under the Defence of India Act conveyed to him in the afternoon that prevented him from making specific reference to the Amritsar incident, as there was no time then to refer to the Censor.

14. That although Your Honour's humble petitioner had never advocated any demonstration of resentment in connection with Mr. Gandhi's arrest and had never lent the least countenance to *hartal*, in the issue of the "Tribune" of April 13, published as usual on the previous afternoon he published an Editorial note headed "The *hartal*" In which he urged the immediate cessation of the *hartal*, and he issued an extraordinary edition on Sunday April 13, publishing the news of Mr. Gandhi's release with a view to relieve the tension. And notwithstanding the irregular issue, and non-issue of the paper, owing to non-attendance of pressmen and the delays due to pre-censorship, the "Tribune" in its issue of 18th April, wrote a leading article (vide page 1) headed "The Government of India and the Present Situation" whole-heartedly associating itself, as it has always done, with the Government of India's appeal for co-operation to all loyal and law-abiding people. (Copies of the issue are enclosed herewith.).

15. That it will thus be seen that throughout the entire period of the trouble, Your honour's humble petitioner was constantly, unfailingly and actively on the side of law and order and exerted himself to the utmost extent of his power, to prevent, as far as newspaper writings could prevent, a collision between the forces of order and any section of the people. He began this effort long before the situation could be said to have got out of hand and continued it to the very day when he was arrested.

16. That Your Honour's humble petitioner is aware that he cannot claim that the "Tribune" condemned the passive resistance movement, although it always expressed its doubts on the practical feasibility of the movement and gave warnings against lapses from its ideal. But that was solely because the movement was led and controlled by a leader of Mr. Gandhi's experience and popularity, whose campaign on these lines in South Africa had earned for him the encomium of very high personages, including Lord Hardinge, who was consulted by Government on several occasions and whose services were requisitioned by the Government in connection with the Behar Agrarian Committee. The "Tribune" in spite of its doubts as to the expediency of the policy, just wanted, to wait and see, and as soon as it found that it was leading to aberrations and deplorable and unforeseen developments it unhesitatingly condemned it. (Vide its leading article in the issue of April 18, already referred to)

17. That if in spite of all his efforts and intentions to the contrary, the Government think that his writings in the "Tribune" have not tended to produce healthy results, all he can do is to express his sincere and whole-hearted regret for them and to request the Government to recognise his good faith and the peculiar circumstances of the times through which the country was then passing, and to condone any lapses that may have occurred under such trying conditions, in which the forces of evil may have been underrated by him. The happenings of the last three weeks of the preceding month in the Punjab and elsewhere, to whatever causes they have been due, are of a nature sufficient to make public men in the country seriously ponder over the situation and scrutinise their own position with regard to them; and so far as Your Honour's humble petitioner is concerned, he is not only perfectly ready to do anything that the Government demands of him in the interest of the peace and order which have always been close to his heart but is prepared to sever his connection with the "Tribune" and leave the Punjab immediately if the Government should consider his presence in the province undesirable, and he earnestly hopes that Your Honour will be graciously pleased to take the prayer into his favourable and sympathetic consideration.

And for this act of kindness and grace Your Honour's humble petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Your Honour's most humble petitioner,
(Sd.) KALI NATH ROY.
Editor "Tribune."

II

MEMORIAL TO SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN

The humble *Petition for Mercy* of Kalinath Roy, Editor of the Tribune now a prisoner in the Lahore Central Jail.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

1. That Your Honour's humble petitioner was on the 6th May 1919, placed on trial before the Martial Law Ordinance Commission presided over by Lieutenant Colonel Irvine, on charges under Section 124 A. I. P. C. and Rule 25 of Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, and on the 28th May, at about quarter past two, orders were passed by the aforesaid commission, convicting Your Honour's humble petitioner under Section 124 A. I. P. C. and sentencing him to two years' rigorous imprisonment together with a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default six months farther rigorous imprisonment.

2. That as Your Honour may be doubtless aware from the official proceedings and public telegrams connected therewith, Your Honour's humble petitioner was precluded from obtaining the legal services of Mr. Eardley Norton and Mr. J. N. Roy, Barristers-at-Law of the Calcutta High Court Bar, who had been engaged on his behalf, owing to the Military command prohibiting their coming to Lahore. The help of these eminent lawyers outside the province had been sought by his friends, because some of the leading local practitioners who were approached on his behalf, e. g. Hon. K. B. Mian Mohamad Shafi, Hon. K. B. Mian Fazal-i-Hussain, R. S. Moti Sagar, R. B. Niranjan Das among others were, for one reason or another either unable or unwilling to take up the defence. Your Honour's humble petitioner was thus seriously handicapped in defending himself, and although he must thank the Government for providing him with the services of counsel (Kunwar Daleep Singh Bar-at-Law) without whose whole-hearted help he would have been left practically without an legal assistance, he may be permitted to say that the case was one of peculiar intricacy requiring the help of experts possessing large experience in dealing with such cases under as wide a variation of circumstances as possible. The result of this unfortunate deprivation of Your Honour's humble petitioner of a valued and admitted privilege of even the greatest miscreant under the British System of Criminal Jurisprudence was that some important points in his favour were not fully explained, and some unhappy misapprehensions on the part of the Hon. Commissioners were left uncorrected, which petitioner cannot but believe, contributed to his conviction.

3. That Your Honour's humble petitioner respectfully submits that it was not merely in the matter of refusal of permission to retain counsel that he was handicapped in his defence. The Court Martial Procedure that obtained in trials before the Commission did not require the prosecution to disclose to the defence particular passages in the articles under complaint, and thus it was that the petitioner while submitting his written statement before the Hon. Commission on the 17th May had no idea whatever as to the particular objections of the prosecution with regard to the articles under complaint. Indeed, it was in the course of the final argument on the 21st May that the Public Prosecutor indicated the particular passages in the articles objected to by the prosecution—but at the same time Your Honour's humble petitioner could do was to take his chance and hurriedly interrupt Kunwar Daleep Singh, Barrister-at-Law, in the midst of his argument with a view to giving him instructions and laying his explanation before the Hon. Commission. It may be that this difficulty is inseparable from the Court Martial's procedure, and so far as the petitioner is concerned, he is grateful to the Hon. Commission for their attempt to mitigate rigour of that procedue—but at the same time, Your Honour's petitioner humbly begs to point out that Court Martial's procedure could scarcely have contemplated a trial of this nature, and Your Honour's petitioner was, as explained above, seriously handicapped thereby. And if in the present petition for mercy, Your Honour's humble petitioner is obliged to refer to the subject matter of the charge, it is because he strongly feels that he has had never anything like an opportunity of having his full say with regard to them. And the inevitable result of this has been that many passages, which are wholly innocent and capable of a satisfactory explanation have been entirely misapprehended by the Hon. Commission, and inconsistencies have been found, where, Your Honour's humble petitioner submits, none really exists.

4. That, as instances of misconprehension, referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, Your Honour's humble petitioner respectfully craves leave to refer to the inferences drawn by the Hon. Commission from the word "martyr" in two telegrams sent by a correspondent from Delhi, which appeared in the issue of the "Tribune" of 6-4-19 and 9-4-19 respectively. In his written statement submitted to the Hon. Commission, Your Honour's humble petitioner explained that these telegrams were, in accordance with the usual practice in the "Tribune" office about the editing of telegrams *vide* the evidence of Mr. S. S. Bhatia, Asstt. Editor, for the defence), not edited by him and that had he noticed the expression "martyr" in the proofs, he would have certainly changed it. He further explained that the word "martyr" did not occur in any editorial note or article, and expressed his extreme regret for the inadvertant retention, owing to circumstances explained above, of the word. This explanation has been rejected by the Hon. Commission firstly on the ground that the telegram in the "Tribune" of 8-4-19 bore an editorial heading "Memorial to Delhi martyrs", and secondly, because there appeared in the same issue a front-page paragraph headed "The Delhi Tragedy—A Memorial Fund", and the inference was drawn that Your Honour's petitioner "chose to emphasise the Memorial for Martyrs and not the Relief. With regard to this inference Your Honour's petitioner humbly submits that the editorial subheading "Mmorial to Delhi martyrs" was the work of the Assistant Editor, who edited the telegram and not of the petitioner. As to the front-page paragraph heading, he respectfully submits that at the time of putting that heading, he had before him only the letter of Mr. Desai quoted in the editorial note and had no knowledge of the telegram from Delhi, as will appear from the absence of any reference in it (front-page paragraph) to Seth Roghu Mal Lohia's donation of one lakh for a so-called 'Memorial Hall for Martyrs", mentioned in the telegram. The front page paragraph specifically stated that the fund was for "the dead and wounded" (and not martyrs) and referred only to K Desai's letter, which expressly stated that a committee will decide as to how the fund should be utilised." Had the petitioner's attention been drawn to the telegram, he would have certainly deleted the word "martyrs", the use of which was entirely inconsistent with his attitude of keeping an open mind with regard to the incidents of the morning and forenoon of the 30th March at Delhi. Your Honour's humble petitioner may be technically responsible for the publication of the telegram, but unfortunately, in the Commission's finding he has been held liable as though he has deliberately chosen to emphasise the memorial for martyrs and not the relief"—an inference which, he ventures to respectfully submit, is due to misapprehension.

5. That Your Honour's humble petitioner begs to mention that the Hon'ble Commission have fallen into a similar misapprehension as to the meaning of a passage in the article headed "A feature of yesterday's demonstration" in the issue of 8-4-19 of which they say "the previous meaning is that Government had been endeavourings to "dupe" the people." The passage in question runs as follows:—

"That they (the masses of India) cannot be successfully duped ought to be clear from the very ignominious failure in this very case of certain municipal commissioners and honorary magistrates and several others, who went round the city trying to persuade shopkeepers to keep their shops open."

There is absolutely no suggestion whatever in the above of Government endeavouring to dupe the people. The passage in question only seeks to emphasise "the absolute spontaneity" of demonstraion, which, as the very first sentence of the article points out is one of its most remarkable features, and which also forms he subject matter of the whole paragraph. The real meaning of the passage can only be understood by referring it back to the context. "The success of the demonstration beyond all proportion to the small efforts" put forward by the organisers the failure of "strenuous" efforts made by certain Honorary Magistrates and Municipal Commissioner so persuade people not to close shops and suspend business" are only mentioned as characteristic of "the unanimity that marked the demonstration." The article then proceeds to refute the contention of those who'" seem to minimise the demonstration by saying that the multitude who took part in it did not know what the Rowlatt Act was." It points out that "the masses of India are no fools" that "they are as intelligent as the masses in any other country", may, "more intelligent perhaps than the masses in many other countries," that "they know what is what." and that therefore "they cannot be successfully duped by he agitators into participation in something which they do not think to be right. The passage under complaints really praises the common-sense perception of Right in the masses, which, as it were, secures them against the discussion of certain Municipal Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates, the influence of the place and position of the latter notwithstanding, and points out that when even men of position and power have found the part of discussion to be such a tough task, there is no chance for the poor agitators, who lack the former's resources to dupe the masses. This is the plain and natural meaning of the passage from the context and it is respectfully submitted that there was not the remotest suggestion of the Government trying, or having tried, to "dupe" the masses. Such an imputation of motive is wholly foreign to Your Honour's petitioner's creed; as a matter of fact, as already submitted in his written statement and representation, Your Honour's humble petitioner has never questioned in any of his writings the motives of Government or denied it the credit of good faith, even when he believed its policy or measures to be mistaken.

6. That with regard to other passages in the article of subsequent dates, referred to in the Hon'ble Commission's judgment, Your Honour's humble petitioner respectfully prays of Your Honour to graciously bear in mind the high stress and pressure under which the work of the editor of a daily newspaper in these days has to be performed and to read the articles anew in that light. This pressure an stress, Your Honour's petitioner respectfully submits, is explained in Strachey J's charge to the Jury in I. L. R. 22 Bom. 142 (Tilak's cases) and cited with approval in I. L. R. 38 Cal. 265 (the "Karmayogin" case, also reported in 15 C. W. N. 141), where His Lordship said "A journalist is not expected to write with the accuracy and precision of a lawyer and a man of science; he may do himself injustice by hasty expressions out of keeping with the general character and tendency of the articles" and again "he (a journalist) may express the strongest condemnation of such measures (legislative or executive) and he may do so severely, and even unreasonably, perversely and unfairly (I. L. R. 22 Bom. 137, approved in I. L. R. 38 Cal. 261). It is quite possible that Your Honour's humble petitioner has on a few occasions unintentionally lapsed into the use of indiscrete and even strong language, for which he expresses his sincere and whole-hearted regret. But he would respectfully submit that he never attempted in the least manner or degree to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection towards, the Government. And in this connection Your Honour's petitioner cannot but repeat what he has already stated in his previous memorial to the Lieutenant Governor and his written statement before the Hon'ble Commission, that never for a moment or by an inch had he swerved from his fundamental creed, viz., the acceptance of British connection, as a vital, permanent and unalterable fact in Indian Politics, upon which all agitation for reforms should be based, and under which alone the entertainment and satisfaction of India's legitimate aspirations was possible, and he cannot do better than leave his writings in the "Tribune" as the hands of Your Honour to bear witness to this fundamental creed of his. Only one word of explanation he would offer with regard to an observation by the Hon'ble Commission about the article headed: "The Delhi Tragedy" appearing in the issue of 9th April. The Hon'ble Commission therein observe that "in spite of the publication of the Government communique on April 5, Swami Shradhanand's version of the Delhi incident is put forward as not having yet been contradicted by any authority whose contradiction would carry weight.' The language used may be strong and indiscrete, but all that Your Honour's petitioner meant to convey was that the communique though issued by the Home Department was, as itself stated in para 1. a "summary of the official report received from the Delhi Administration," and therefore not the independent testimony of the Government of India based on enquiry.

7. That Your Honour's humble petitioner may be permitted to refer in this connection to the one solid fact that stands out clear and unmistakeable amid all his writings, viz. his strong, consistent and thorough-going condemnation of anything approaching to violence and disorder. Indeed, Your Honour's petitioner may honestly claim that from the very first symptoms of disorder all through the anxious days following the Delhi incidents down to the day of his arrest, he had condemned in the strongest and most unequivocal terms the least resort to disorderliness and had always ranged himself steadfastly on the side of law and order. Indeed at a Conference held on 4th April 1919, in the court-room of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, Mr. Broadway, Senior Superintendent of Police read out several sentences from the petitioner's editorial note headed "The True Tragedy—the Duty of Leaders" published in the issue of 4-4-19 and characterised them as sound, and in fact, made them the text of his own observations. (Vide his evidence on cross-examination on the file of the case). In this connection, Your Honour's petitioner would humbly crave leave to refer Your Honour to the following among his other articles, besides the one already referred to:—"The Delhi Incident," page 2, in the issue of April 2, and the article headed "Mr. Gandhi under Arrest," page 1 in the issue of April 11, in which latter, written hurriedly on hearing the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest, he gave a solemn admonition against "there being any feeling of resentment or indignation against the Government on account of this action in respect of Mr. Gandhi" and the need of "absolutely eschewing violence and even the feeling of resentment."

8. That Your Honour's humble petitioner may in this connection venture to submit that so far from ranging itself in any manner on degree on the side of unconstitutional agitation "the "Tribune" under his charge did not even lend its countenance to the application of passive resistance principle in the region of politics", Your Honour's petitioner has in his writings and daily life been steadfastly true to his devotion to His

(Continued on page 10.)

IMAMKHAN MURDER CASE.

EXTRACTS FROM JUDGMENT.

STRICTURES ON LEADERS OF AGITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

The following are extracts from the concurring notes added to the judgment delivered in the Imamkhan Murder Case, by their Honours Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad and Mr. S. G. Velinkar.

His Honour Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad:—

I concur. From the facts that are recorded it is clear that on the afternoon of the 10th April last there was a large assembly of over 5,000 persons near the Prem Gate, the Dharmasala, the Atta Mill and the Bawa's Dela for a common object of a public and general nature to secure the release of Mr. Gandhi, undoubtedly an idol of the people, whom they believed to have been arrested by orders of Government, by overawing Government by criminal force or show of criminal force and that in pursuance of the common object arson was committed and force was actually used resulting in the death of the police constable Imamkhan.

Thus there was an insurrection and it was for an object of a public and general nature. Whatever may be the popular fallacy about the meaning of the words "waging war against the King," the action of the crowd comes within the meaning of Section 121 I. P. C. In order that a disturbance of this nature may come within Section 121 I. P. C. it is not necessary that it should have been accompanied by all the pomp and circumstance of open war. It must be remembered that there was a large crowd and that it was armed with sticks and stones and that some of them had 'Dhariyas.' The evidence of the witness Pattia Khenga shows that about 3 p.m. that day the rioters took away 2,000 bamboo sticks which he had brought for sale near the Kalupur gate. Having regard to the possibilities of sections 149 and 34 I. P. C., that if an offence is committed by any member of this unlawful assembly in pursuance of that object, every person who was present at the time of committing the offence and each one of them is liable for the offence in the same manner as if it was done by him. From the evidence, which I need not discuss as it has been fully dealt with by my learned brother the President, with whose conclusions I am in entire accord, there is, no reasonable doubt in my mind that accused No. 1, 4, 5 and 6 were in this crowd of rioters from an early stage and that they took a prominent part in the disturbance and that accused Nos. 5 and 6 did actually along with some others throw down the unfortunate police constable Imamkhan from the gallery of Bawa's Dela, who soon after died of a fractured skull.

"ARTISTIC TOUCHES" IN POLICE EVIDENCE.

The case of accused Nos. 2 and 3 stands on a different footing. No doubt witnesses Zaimuddin Kazi, Sub-Inspector of Police, Head Constable Manishankar, Police Constable S. M. Pathan, Police Sub-Inspector and Ishwarbhai Patel implicated accused 2 and 3 and say that they used certain words to incite the mob. I have no hesitation in saying that these witnesses have greatly exaggerated matters and that they have paid little regard to truth. Mr. Binning with his usual fairness admitted (and I take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to him for putting the prosecution case so fairly and clearly) that Kazi was an extraordinarily bad witness, but that he was not so bad as Pathan. It is a matter of regret that these police officers should have added artistic touches to their story in order to try and involve accused 2 and 3. I may here say that in considering the evidence of these witnesses against accused Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6 I have accepted only those portions of it which are corroborated by other evidence which I consider reliable.

It may be well asked why these police officers, forgetting their responsibility, have added these artistic touches to their story. It appears to me that there is considerable force in Mr. (Vallabhai) Patel's suggestion that they have done so as their judgment was greatly affected by the riots of 11th April and because accused 2 was a Satyagrahi and No. 3 a clerk in the Satyagraha Sabha office.

It is refreshing to turn from the evidence of these police witnesses to the evidence of Mr. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Steeple and Mr. Sagar. Messrs. Steeple and Sagar did not see accused Nos. 2 and 3 at all and Mr. Boy's evidence is quite compatible with the innocence of No. 2. In fact it goes a long way in his favour. There is no reliable evidence that the statements made by Nos. 2 and 3 explaining their presence at the scene of occurrence at a late stage are not true. I agree with my learned brothers that accused Nos. 2 and 3 be acquitted.

Accused Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 must be convicted. Very reliable evidence proves beyond any reasonable doubt their guilt. In their statements before this court they have denied being present at the scene of occurrence, but they have made no attempt to prove at what other place they were.

In conclusion, I cannot help remarking that though the immediate causes of the disturbances on 10th and 11th April were the supposed arrests of Mr. Gandhi and Miss Anusuya, the awful happenings on these two days in peace-loving and peaceful Ahmedabad are a bitter but none the less sad commentary or rather unwisdom of preaching the doctrine of breaking laws to ignorant masses and thus generating forces among them which the leaders are powerless to control. No doubt the leaders of the Satyagraha movement deprecate any resort to violence. But I quite agree with Mr. Binning that they unconsciously threw lighted matches and when there was an explosion they could do nothing.

MR. VELINKAR'S JUDGMENT.

His Honour Mr. S. G. Velinkar:—I agree. This case is a tragic illustration of the grave danger of playing on the feelings of unthinking masses by perfervid speeches at mass meetings. It shows that the methods of Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square cannot be practised on illiterate mill operatives and labourers on the banks of the Sabarmati without grave danger to the public peace and safety. The effect of the agitation against the Rowlatt Act described as the Black Act and of the Satyagraha movement on the minds of the millhands of Ahmedabad, of whom there is an enormous number in the city, can be clearly traced in the events of the 10th and 11th of April last. The Satyagraha vow was being circulated for signatures by the Satyagraha agents like accused 2. Whatever its real meaning and import to the educated, it was likely to be entirely misconstructed and misunderstood by labourers and millhands. To them it would rather mean a license for violating the laws of the land with impunity. The natural effect of selling proscribed literature like "Hindu Swaraj" in open defiance of the law on the illiterate would be that the Sarkar had become powerless and that they could impose their will on the Government by defying the law. These facts have a pertinent and immediate bearing on the question of the intention of the mob which had collected in the vicinity of the Prem Gate on the 10th of April.

Turning now to the occurrences of the 9th of April, we find that a meeting was held near the Ellis Bridge, at which references were made to the Rowlatt Act and Swadeshi and another meeting attended by about 4,000 persons including merchants and millhands was held at the Manilal Mansions the same evening.

SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT—A CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE.

On a careful consideration of these facts, I have come to the conclusions tha though the proximate cause of the riot on the 10th April was the spreading rumour that Mr. Gandhi had been arrested, the persistent agitation against the Rowlatt Act and the Satyagraha propaganda were contributory causes. The leaders of the Satyagraha movement must have realised this, as they advertised a meeting below the Ellis Bridge to "give instructions about the Rowlatt Bills and the riots which had taken place that day." Sub-Inspector Prabhudas attended the meeting and he says that the references to the Rowlatt Bills at this meeting were bitter, that a leaflet was read out and that the 20,000 or 30,000 persons who had attended, were told that the Rowlatt Bills were "bad," but should be fought by "Satyagraha," that riot "was not good" and "they should not do such things." The events which took place on the 11th, involving the cowardly murder of an unarmed and an inoffensive European sergeant of police, the damage by fire to the public buildings and the inscriptions on the walls of the Fernandez Chowky, show what effect this advice had on the people. We have been told that these events must be dissociated from those of th 10th in as much as the spreading of th report of Ben Anusuya's arrest, was the immediate cause of the disturbances on th 11th. I am prepared to give this argumen its due weight. It does not, however, ex plain the state of things that prevailed i Ahmedabad at 7 or 7-15 a m., on the 11th deposed by sub-Inspector Kothawalla, wh says that conditions were becoming trouble some so early in the day and the disturbances had started at 8 a.m., whereas the new of Ben Anusuya's arrest must have reached Ahmedabad after the arrival of the mail at about 9 a.m. I think that the disturbances of the 10th and 11th were organically connected together and were directed by the same common object.

COMMON OBJECT OF THE MOB.

The defence objected to the evidence of the events of the 10th instant being given on the charges framed against the accused which were confined to the events of the 10th. We overruled this objection having regard to section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act. I think that that evidence was not only relevant, but also cogent in determining *quo animo* the mob was actuated on the 10th. It was also argued that the proved acts of the mob on that day did not amount to the offence of waging war under Section 121 I. P. C., I hold that they do. Whatever may have been commor object of the mob when they first collected near the Prem Gate, the evidence of their subsequent actions leaves no doubt in my mind that developed into one of terroising the Government by attacking Europeans (who are identified with Government), and beating not killing them as a protest against the supposed arrest of Mr. Gandhi, which was considered by them as a public grievance and as means to coerce the Government to direct his release.

His Honour then quoted English cases to show what constituted waging of war and dealt with certain points in the case. Concluding, he said: My thanks are due to Mr. Binning for the very fair manner in which he has placed the prosecution case before us.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERS.

The evidence which we have recorded does not throw any light directly on the question whether there was an organisation behind the murderous disturbances of 10th and 11th April, though indications are not wanting of its existence. It would have been gratifying to me if I could have absolved the leaders of the agitation which had been persistently carried on in Ahmedabad before these days from all share of responsibility in the events which occurred on those days. This, however, I cannot do, though am willing to concede that they did not realize that they were playing with fire.

SENTENCES.

Meghsingh Madhu Singh, accused No. 5, and Kanji Julam accused No. 6, are found guilty of rioting, murder, waging war against the King and sentenced under Sections 302 and 121 I. P. C., to be hanged by the neck until dead. Gokul Bhadal, accused No. 1, and Mahashankar Nursey, accused No. 4, are also found guilty of the above offences and sentenced to transportation for life under Sections 302 and 121. The reason for the lesser sentence is that their concern in the murder was as far as evidence shows less direct. We also direct that all the property of the four accused be forfeited to Government. Accused 2, Pandit Brahmanand and accused No. 3 Purshottam Somchand, are acquitted.

THE LONDON POLICE.

MARKED INCREASE IN ACTIVITIES.

There has been a marked increase in the activities of the officials of the National Union of Police and Prison Officers during the past few days, says "The Times." A mass meeting to protest against the dismissal of Police-Constable Spackman and other constables was to take place in Trafalgar-square. Placards calling the meeting have been posted at all the branches in the following terms:—

NATIONAL UNION OF POLICE AND PRISON OFFICERS.

A mass meeting of City Police, Metropolitan Police, and Prison Officers will be held in Trafalgar-square at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday, May 4, 1919.

To protest against the vicious and inhuman punishment meted out to Constable Spackman (X Division) and many others by General Sir Nevil Macready, Commissioner of Police.

The contingents will form up at 3-45 p.m. facing West, on Westminster-embarkment, alongside New Scotland-yard, and march by way of Bridge-street, Parliament-street, and Whitehall to Trafalgar-square. Speakers will be well-known public men and Union officials.

Important Notice.—In the event of "leaves" being suspended on May 4 the meeting will be automatically postponed until the first Sunday following when leaves are available.

Comrades, Turn up! You may be the next victims. Tyranny is not discipline. For further particulars apply to Branch Sections.

The choice of the place of assembly, immediately outside the Commissioner's office, savoured of provocation, as also did the requests to expose the placard calling the meeting in Scotland Yard, and that the march should be headed by a police divisional band. The Commissioner is offering no objection to the meeting, which will consequently take place, but the following will appear in to-day's Police Orders:—

The Commissioner has received a notification, in accordance with the provisions of the Trafalgar-square Act, 1844, that a mass meeting under the auspices of the National Union of Police and Prison Officers, is to be held at 4 p.m. on Sunday, May 4, 1919, in Trafalgar-square, "to protest against the vicious punishment meted out by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to Ex. P.C. Spackman, of X Division." As Ex P. C. Spackman's case may not be generally known, the following are the facts as disclosed during the proceedings of the Disciplinary Board:—

In accordance with Police Orders of March 8, 1919, Sub-Divisional Inspector Ferris published an Order to the effect that a ballot would be taken at Harefield Station on March 24. Ex-P. C. Spackman pinned on to this Order a slip of paper, with the words:—"No action. W. Spackman, station representative." He further informed two police-constables who had been warned for duty as scrutineers that they would not be required for such duty. Ex. P. C. Spackman pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of affixing the paper stating that no action was to be taken on the Order signed by the sub-divisional inspector, but pleaded "Not guilty" to the charge of informing the police constables detailed as scrutineers that their services would not be required in that capacity. He was, however, found *guilty* of informing P. C. Hood, as on that occasion he was on duty and in uniform, but *not guilty* of informing P. C. Wetherley. As a result he was sentenced to be dismissed the service, and, on appeal, the Commissioner was unable to modify the sentence.

In certain quarters the principle involved in this case does not seem to be understood. Ex. P. C. Spackman by his action openly defied all authority in such a manner as to make it impossible for the Commissioner to show any leniency towards him. The Commissioner can hardly imagine that police officers who have any regard to their own self-respect, to the opinion of the public, and to the oath which they took when they voluntarily entered the force, will take part in a demonstration, the only object of which is the undermining of that authority under which every officer placed himself on joining the Metropolitan Police.

The many others referred to in the poster is an allusion to five or six men who were dismissed the force after careful investigation for leaving their beats, chiefly at night time. Unfortunately these cases were becoming far too frequent, some men slipping off home after midnight and only returning to their beats in time to meet the inspecting sergeants at 6 a.m. Fresh cases were reported yesterday.

After more than one warning, the Commissioner felt that, in the interest of the public who pay the police force, and have a right to expect protection from burglars and possibly murderers, the time had come to make an example. The Union complains of victimization, but non-unionists have also to complain of unfair treatment from Union officials. It is customary when a policeman retires to present him with a testimonial, provided from a penny a week subscription fund. Complaints having been received of non-unionists being told that they would receive nothing from the fund unless they joined the Union, the Commissioner has issued an order condemning this action as unwarrantable interference, the fund having been established many years ago.

CANADA AND BRITISH EMPIRE.

SUGGESTION FOR NEW NOMENCLATURE.

An address to the Crown from the House of Commons at Ottawa, petitioning for an end to the granting of titles on Canadians, is now on its way to the Colonial Office, where, after consideration in Cabinet Council, some kind of an answer must be framed for transmission to the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General. Judging from a recent episode in the House of Commons, it will not be long before there is another address from Ottawa urging that the term "Commonwealth of Great Britain" be substituted for the term "British Empire." The episode occurred during a long speech from Mr. N. W. Lowell, President of the Privy Council, explaining the work of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference. A member objected to Mr. Rowell's use of the term "Empire." The Minister took the objection quite sympathetically. "I think," he said, "the word 'Empire,' if used in its old meaning, has no proper application to the situation that now exists in relation to Great Britain and the Dominions. We must either give that word a new context and a new meaning, or use a word that is more appropriate to the present conditions. Personally, I prefer the phrase 'The British Commonwealth.'" The objection had come from the Opposition Benches; but Mr. Lowell's declaration of his preference was loudly cheered on both sides of the House.

Except with Canadian statesmen of the old Imperialistic school of Macdonald and Tupper, the term "British Empire" was never liked in the Dominion. With the democracy of Canada there is to-day a strong dislike of it. It is popularly understood as denoting some measure of subordination for the Dominions. There is, as the world knows, or should know, no subordination. The Dominions long ago arrived at the status of nations within the British Commonwealth. But they desire this status recognised, and not ambushed behind the term "Empire." Evidently it will not be long before there is a suggestion from Ottawa to Downing Street—embodied in an address from the Dominion Parliament to the Crown—that the title "British Commonwealth" be substituted for that of "British Empire." Canadians ever since the days of the old united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada have been aggressive in pushing claims for what they regarded as their rights; and sooner or later the Colonial Office and the Cabinet had to recognise that Canadians had good grounds for their claims, and to accede to them.—"Truth."

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Owing to the suspension of the publication of the "Bombay Chronicle"—the fearless champion of the wronged and oppressed—and the stoppage of correspondence owing to pre-censorship, correspondents like myself had to lay down their pen indignantly for the gloomy period of more than a month. The sudden news that your hospitable columns are now released for ventilating public grievances, is hailed with the greatest joy.

The forthcoming retirement of Colonel B. W. Marlow, C.I.E., the present Military Accountant General, and the appointment of Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.A., have been received all over India and in Field offices with the delight and a feeling of relief. The former, after having enjoyed the high post for more than a decade is now leaving his department in a state of chaos.

Colonel Marlow's administration of the department has been full of innumerable mistakes and failures. In this letter, I am going to deal with the effects of the constant reorganisations and changes made by the retiring M. A. G., which have brought the department to its present condition.

(1) Reduction of clerical establishment has been his chief failing and every change in system of accounts and introduction of new measures had this object in view and not their desirability or utility from an accounts point of view.

(2) With such tottering foundation a collapse was quite inevitable and the War found the department unable to manage its own affairs without the aid of soldier, civil and temporary clerks.

(3) In spite of the constant reorganisations and innovations the rates of pay of the clerical establishment fixed half a century ago have undergone no change and one finds oneself in a strange land to see in a military accounts office higher-paid civil and temporary clerks working under a low-paid permanent clerk of the department.

(4.) The central offices of the Military Accounts Department which were formally located in 3 places were broken and shifted in 1909 to ten different stations in India, without consideration to the clerks' convenience, but under the pretext of avoiding inconvenience to the Army.

Is it not strange how a fixed centre disbursing office in Poona can 'now' find it easy and convenient to deal with the accounts of British Troops all over India and serving overseas with the I. E. Forces?

Can a better example be found to illustrate the mysterious ways and whims of the executive?

(5) Memorials and petitions flooding from all quarters have only resulted in bestowing some humble pittances in the shape of War bonuses.

(6) To obtain leave is considered amongst us a miracle and since 1914, what leave that could graciously be granted, has been stopped and it is no wonder that with heavy work, over-time, absence of holidays and famine a military accounts clerk is reduced to a condition of total exhaustion.

(7) A Government letter promising revision of the rates of pay in due course (?) to satisfy the legitimate grievances of the clerical staff of the department has recently been issued and an Indian gentleman's appointment on such a high post may be taken as a good omen to reckon bright days and better prospects in future.

Hoping to be allowed another encroachment on your valuable columns.—Yours, etc.,

"PERMANENT CLERK."

Poona, June 21.

A Rangoon message says:—The President, Rangoon Municipality, has been informed that peace celebrations will not take place until the cold weather, the date to be announced later

BABU KALINATH ROY.

(Continued from page 9.)

Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and the Crown and had whole-heartedly and thankfully expressed his appreciation of all progressive measures of the Government. A few instances of his attitude in connection with the war and cognate matters have been noted in his written statement submitted to the Commission, and Your Honour's petitioner would humbly crave leave to refer Your Honour to them. Your petitioner was also a member of both the provincial and the local Publicity Board, being appointed to the first named Board by His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyar to represent the Indian-edited English Press of the province, and his paper, the "Tribune" received thanks for its co-operation in the publication of War Journal from the Secretary of the Publicity Board. Further Your Honour petitioner has never in his writings or daily life been wanting in any loyal sentiment or assurance, and for his own part, he has been and is always ready to give any assurances which the Government may demand of him in the interest of that peace and order which has always been so close to his heart.

9. That Your Honour's humble petitioner is a Bengali by birth and nationality and his education was received and experience in journalism acquired in the province of Bengal; and although he came to this province a few years ago, he has not been in any active touch with the Punjab owing to his ignorance of the vernacular and his retired habits (as may be witnessed from his failure to obtain the services, whether for love or money, of a single Punjabi lawyer of note for his defence), and is therefore not at all conversant with the temper of the people. This being so, he may have been led into indiscretions through his underrating the influence of the forces of evil lurking in the back-ground for which he is sincerely sorry and had perhaps already paid the penalty by the cares and anxieties, the privations and hardships that he has had to go through since the day of his arrest.

10. And may not Your Honour's humble petitioner in this petition for mercy make a brief reference to his own domestic circumstances. In October last during the influenza epidemic in Lahore, his wife died leaving three young children, who are at present being looked after by his old widowed mother, to whom in this time of her life, the effect of the present shock can be better imagined than described. Your Honour's petitioner is the earning member of a fairly large Hindu family, consisting of a widowed sister, and an old widowed aunt, a younger brother, who is still a student and other dependents, besides his own mother and children. His avocation in life has all along been wholly and solely a literary one and possessed by no means of a robust constitution, he has been utterly unused to any sort of manual and physical labour. And Your Honour's humble petitioner believes that he is not guilty of any exaggeration when he says that he and his people have taken the present sentence in the light of almost his death warrant.

11. That in the circumstances explained above Your Honour's humble petitioner meekly prays and earnestly hopes that Your Honour will be graciously pleased to remit the heavy sentence of imprisonment passed upon him, or to commute it to simple imprisonment for a shorter period, or to mitigate the severe hardship of the condition to which he has been reduced by any other merciful orders as may appear to Your Honour consistent with legal requirements. Under the Divine Law the greatest sinner, if penitent, is not denied the privilege of mercy, and Your Honour's humble petitioner ventures to hope that for an error of judgment which was at the worst the illusion of an enthusiast and in no sense premeditated, his life will not be blasted for ever. The petitioned humbly prays that Your Honour will be graciously pleased to exercise the prerogative of mercy on his behalf, and for this act of mercy and generosity, Your Honour's petitioner shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

KALI NATH RO[illegible]

by his pleader, S. K. Mukerji.

(Continued from Column 6)

to the failure of the monsoon, and was passing through an exceptionally virulent epidemic of influenza, affecting in some parts 80 per and respected both by the Princes and people of India—of the Government's determination to proceed with the Reform Bill at an early date, and from his eloquent appeal to Parliament to make the scheme at least as substantial as was outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. The passing of such a measure would assuredly result in greater contentment in India, and thereby prove a source of further strength to the Empire.—"India."

cent. of the population and costing the lives of some 6,000,000 people. Moreover, it was impossible for India to remain unaffected by the irresistible ways of world forces arising from the war. It was inevitable that the convulsions of this mighty struggle should be felt for many months after the sword was sheathed. The fountains of the great deep had been broken up, and the unrest and unsettlement produced were world wide. The difficulties had been further accentuated by the unrest caused among the 67 millions of Indian Mahomedans arising from uncertainty and alarm in respect to the fate of Turkey and their spiritual Khalif. There had recently been lamentable disturbances among certain sections and portions of India. Whether or not further untoward manifestations of unrest had to be faced, it was earnestly to be hoped that public opinion would not allow itself to be perturbed by these events or by alarmist statements or propaganda. The outstanding fact was that India, having rallied to the cause of the Empire in August, 1914, and having been staunch in both faith and work in the darkest days of the war, was loyal to her King-Emperor to the core, and faithful to the British connexion.

The vastly prepondering loyal element in India would derive fresh hope and confidence from the welcome announcement made by Mr. Montagu—who was so universally trusted

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

BIKANIR ON THE NEW OUTLOOK.

INDIA'S GREAT HELP IN WAR.

The Duke of Connaught presided on Friday night (May 23) at the Jubilee Dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute, among the guests of honour being the Maharaja of Bikanir. In the course of his speech, proposing prosperity to the Institute, the President said that among the present shortcomings of the Institute seemed to be that India was not adequately represented either in name or in fact. In order to try to remedy this, a Standing India Committee had been appointed.

In reply to the toast of "The United Empire," proposed by Viscount Bryce, the Maharaja of Bikanir returned thanks on behalf of India. He said that it was of happy augury that the celebrations coincided with full recognition of India's partnership in the Empire. With the Dominions, she was to be a signatory of the Peace Treaty, and to-day she also shared with them the responsibility of membership of the League of Nations. The comradeship of India with the Dominions in the war had created an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill which would, they fervently hoped, prevent new grievances and difficulties in relation to India arising in the Dominions, and pave the way for the complete removal before long of those that remained.

The essential aims of the Allies appealed strongly to the moral sense of the people of India, and their growing consciousness of nationhood attached them the more deeply to the British cause, India's opportunities were in many respects limited. She sent overseas to every theatre of the war contingents of highly trained men in the critical early days before the new armies of Great Britain and the Dominions had been raised and trained. Lord Curzon wrote that the Indian Expeditionary Force arrived on the Western Front in the nick of time and helped to save the cause both of the Allies and of civilisation. Altogether, India had put into the field close upon 1¼ million men, and her casualties amounted to over 106,000. In addition to substantial contributions from the general public for war purposes and charities, India had made a free gift of £100,000,000 to the British Exchequer, and last September she made herself responsible for a further £46,000,000. Her military Budget had risen from some 21¼ millions in the last pre-war year to nearly 32 millions in 1918-19.

India also rapidly improvised manufactures for export, and poured forth an ever-growing upply of munitions, foodstuffs, and produce, clothing, and equipment. Shortly after the conclusion of the Armistice a writer in the "Times Trade Supplement" laid it down as indisputable that "if the resources of India had not been placed at the disposal of the Empire the difficulties of the Allies would have been enormously increased, and the prosecution of their campaign on the great scale ultimately reached would not have been possible."

Dealing with the war record of the Indian Princes and States, the Maharajah spoke of the valuable services of the Imperial Service Troops which some of the Indian Princes voluntarily provided for the service of the Emperor. Further, with the active co-operation of the Princes, the number of men recruited from the States for the Indian Army ran into six figures. Fifteen Ruling Princes went on active service to various theatres of war, and those who were compelled to stay behind did all in their power to help.

The freewill contributions of the Princes owards the war and to relief funds—supplementary to their military expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary—amounted to over £4,000,000, or at the present rate of exchange to more than £5,000,000. Their gifts included tanks, aeroplanes, armoured cars, and machine-guns, hospital ships and hospitals, motor ambulances and comforts for troops, launches, horses and other animals, and supply of equipment and foodstuffs. Railway locomotives and rolling stock were made available for military purposes oversea, and munitions were manufactured in the workshops of several States. In addition the two Indian War Loans were considerably augmented by subscriptions from the Princes, their Governments, and their subjects.

THE PROMISE OF REFORM.

The cessation of hostilities came when India was suffering from famine conditions, owing

(Continued in Column 5.)

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BENCH AND THE BAR.

A PASSAGE-AT-ARMS AND ITS SEQUEL.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S EXTRAORDINARY REMARKS.

"The Searchlight" of Bankipore writes:—Our readers may remember that in April last, there was an unfortunate altercation, in Court, between Mr. Vernede—the District Magistrate of Mozufferpur—and Mr. Hafiz mam, Bar-at-Law, a report of which appeared in the "Searchlight" at the time. On the matter being brought to the notice of the ar Library, the members recorded a resolution of protest on the subject, which also published. That resolution, it seems, was transmitted to the Hon. the Chief Justice by Hon. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Hussain, in his capacity of the Secretary of the Bar ibrary. To that his lordship was pleased to send a reply, a copy of which has been now sent to us for publication. To enable our eaders to appreciate the points raised, it desirable that we should reprint the report of the altercation that appeared at the time, which has so far remained uncontradicted:—

Dear Sir,—I desire to bring to your notice incident that took place in the court of the District Magistrate, Mr. Vernede, today. It is to the interest of all members of the Bar that some notice should be taken of and I propose that you should call a general meeting of the members of the Bar to nsider it and take what steps should appear to be necessary.

What happened was as follows:— I appeared in a Criminal Appeal Nathoo Thakur s. . . I was for the appellant. Before I had pened my case with a few bare facts in he most simple language of which I was apable, the Magistrate interfered with the emark "are you going to deliver a long speech? I don't want to have a speech from ou." This was said in a most offensive way. To this I answered "I am doing my uty" and then the following exchange of remarks took place:—

Magistrate.—Then do it shortly.

I.—I will do it in my own way.

Magistrate.—You will not do it in your way. You will do it in my way. If you do in your way, you will not appear before me.

I.—I will do it in my way.

M.—Don't be impertinent.

I.—I am not impertinent and I will not ave impertinence from any one. Don't lose your temper.

M.—Don't be impertinent.

I.—I am not impertinent.

M.—What is your name? On my telling the Magistrate noted it down,

I proceeded with my address and wanted the Magistrate to refer to the judgment of the Lower Court.

I.—Has your honour got the judgment?

M.—Did you file the judgment?

I.—I don't know. I did not file it; some Mokhtiar might have filed it:

M.—Don't be impertinent. When I say did you file it, I mean, was it filed?

I.—"I respectfully say," said I emphatically. "I have not been impertinent to you."

M.—If you are impertinent I shall have ou out of my court.

I.—I shall like to see you do it.

The Magistrate then kept silent and allowd me to finish my argument.

When the other side had replied I handed the Magistrate my card with the intention that he should be in full possession of y name. The Magistrate thereupon said: Do you think you should have behaved as you did, you are very young." I replied "I am young but I know my duty."

Mag.—I am the presiding officer of this court and you must obey my ruling otherise I will make it difficult for you to ppear in my Court.

I.—I will obey your ruling if it be a ruling don't care where I appear and where I on't, but I will not have incivility from any one.

I came out of the Court and thus ended an unpleasant incident of which I was an unwilling party.

I leave this matter in the hands of the members of the library to do what seems est to them.

What I have written is true to the best my knowledge as others who were pre ent will testify.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,
Hafeez Imam.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S LETTER.

The text of his lordship the Chief Justice's letter is as follows:

High Court.
Patna, the 24th April, 1919.

Dear Sir,

I duly received your letter of the 14th April last, enclosing a copy of a Resolution assed by the Bar Asociation, Mezaffer-pere and a letter written by Mr. Hafiz Imam setting out his account of what took place between that gentleman and the District Magistrate during the hearing of criminal appeal. I have not thought fit to apply to Mr. Vernede for his account the matter, but from the account given by Mr. Hafiz Imam himself—although the istrict Magistrate may possibly have been little hasty in the beginning—I have certainly formed the impression that Mr. Hafiz Imam's rearks were extremely discourteous and that the District Magistrate was probably fully justified in describing them as impertinent. I have on other occasions noticed a tendency amongst members of Bar in mofussil Coiurts to treat judicial officers in individual cases with scant courtesy, a matter which in my opinion is strongly to be deprecated. I fully appreciate that there may be occasions when it requires considerable self-restraint for members of the Bar to exhibit towards the Bench that courtesy and good feeling which is one of the cherished traditions of the English Bar, but I cannot help feeling that on the present occasion Mr. Hafiz Imam used language in addressing the District Magistrate, both in what it expressed and in what it implied, which in his calmer moments, I feel sure, he will re- yet.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,
Dawson Miller,
"Chief Justice, Patna High Court."

"DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE."

Now we venture to think that the reply of is lordship the Chief Justice will be read the Indian public in this province with onsiderable, disagreeable surprise—the more as Sir Dawson Miller enjoys, from all accounts we have received of him so far, the eputation of being one of the most patient nd most courteous of His Majesty's Judges he Indian public, we fear, would not be able appreciate and accept as correct the remarks of Sir Dawson Miller. It is obvious hat the first stone was cast by Mr. Vernede when he told counsel in an offensive way "Are you going to deliver a long speech? I don't want to have a speech from you," just as Mr. Hafiz Imam had begun to open the case The learned Chief Justice himself admits that "the District Magistrate may possibly have been a little hasty in the beginning." That being so, it is strange that his lordship should ave betrayed an anxiety to condone such action on the part of a senior District Magistrate (such as Mr. Vernede is) and seen nothing wrong in animadverting on the conduct, nder trying circumstances, of a junior counel of two or three years' standing like Mr. Hafiz Imam. On the contrary, it is clear that the latter displayed considerable self estraint under continuous prevocation, persistently offered by Mr. Vernede.

But quite apart from his lordship s observation on the personal aspects of the case those dealing with the alleged relations between the Bench and the Bar in the Mofussil seem to us even more objectionable and will doubtedly evoke most emphatic dissent. I have on other occasions noticed," says Sir Dawson Miller, "a tendency amongst members of the Bar in Mofussil courts to treat judicial officers in individual cases with scant courtesy—a matter which in my opinion is strongly to be deprecated." We make bold say that there is absolutely no warrent for he statement of the learned Chief Justice. "e venture to say that his lordship has had ittle or no occasion to watch the demeanour of the Mofussil Bar, or the treatment they xtend to the officers before whom they practise, on enquiry. We have been unanimously ssured that his lordship has not yet brought imself in contact with any section of the Mofussil Bar, except it be that of uttack, who may have appeared before him the Circuit Court there. Tested thus in he light of his actual experience Sir Dawson Miller's condemnatory generalisation about the Mofussil Bar is absolutely unjustified and it is to be sincerely regretted that it should ave been so lightly made by the head of the rovincial judiciary. On the contrary those who possess an intimate personal knowdge of the subject and are qualified by practical experience to speak about it, have held the high opinion of the Mofussil Bench which, as often as not, show scant courtesy to the Bar.

JUSTICE CHAPMANS DICTA.

One such highly qualified authority was Mr. Justice Chapman—a Civilian Judge of the Patna High Court—and we can not do better than quote his observations, in a reported case in refutation of the view expressed by his Lordship the Chief Justice. Said Mr. Justice Chapman in the case of Nibaran Chandra Chatterjee v. King, Emperor "Patna Law Weekly, p (83):—"Courts in this country should be more careful to show courtesy to Counsel who appear before them than Courts elsewhere. The Courts have not had the experience at the Bar and not know the difficulties under which Counsel labour in conducting their cases and how often faults are due merely to the earnestness of the Advocate in the interest of the client. I have noticed an occasional tendency in the Courts in this Province to be too ready to attribute impropriety of motive to Counsel, [illegible] sometimes fail to appreciate that an Advocate may be led in the heat of contest to indulge in conduct which he would not indulge in but for his zeal to safeguard the interest of his client In any event judicial proceedings are better conducted by the exercise of dignity than by intemperance." These are dicta of weight and wisdom and the learned Judge, who laid them down rendered a distinct service to the administration of justice in this Province and he is entitled to a grateful appreciation of his work as a Judge. It would be to the advantage of all parties concerned, in the trial of cases, if these observations of Mr. Justice Chapman were placed in a prominent position in thick types in every Court room in Behar and Orissa. We feel sure that on a careful consideration of the subject his Lordship will realise that the strictures cast by him are absolutely unmerited by the Mofussil Bar—an important section of his Majesty's Indian Subjects, who have often to discharge their duties in Court under [illegible]

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Many mothers alternate breast feeds with Glaxo, and the convenience and comfort of feeding baby by this method is not to be denied; for should illness or other cause curtail the supply of breast-milk, baby's progress is not interrupted. Further, it permits the mother so much more freedom. Should she be delayed or suddenly have to take a journey, baby can have his bottle of Glaxo—he does not become overhungry and fretful, but gets his feed at the regular time, and every mother knows how important regular feeding is for baby's happiness and welfare.

A Nurse says: "I have used Glaxo to 'supplement breast milk,' and have found that the results 'more than justify your claim'—that it is a perfect food I feel fully assured."

"The child was satisfied, and had none of the bad effects which so often are noticeable where one has to give alternate feeds of breast and bottle."

Every mother wants baby to have the food that will nourish and strengthen him, that will build up for him a reserve of vitality enabling him to resist successfully the ailments common to babyhood—ailments frequently leading to more serious complaints, the effects of which sadly handicap a child in the after battle of life. It can be and has been done by many thousands of mothers who have reared their babies entirely on Glaxo, the food which for over seven years has been continuously used in Hospitals, Schools for Mothers, and by Municipal Health Authorities in Great Britain. All these Institutions are under the constant observation of Doctors and Health Visitors, so that if Glaxo were not all we claim for it, its use would long ago have been discontinued.

Far from this being the case, the use of Glaxo by such Institutions steadily increases year by year. The Corporation of Sheffield alone has purchased over 100,000lbs. of Glaxo.

Many a baby that whines and cries and is peevish and fretful is using baby language to tell his mummy his food is not agreeing with him. It is causing him flatulence, indigestion and pain, and although he swallows a lot, he is hungry—almost starving—because his little stomach cannot extract any nourishment from the food, for baby is nourished only by what he can digest and assimilate.

But even a very weak baby can assimilate all the nourishment from Glaxo because it is entirely pure milk, with extra cream and sugar added; and because the Glaxo process renders the nourishing milk-curd to form minute, soft, easily digested particles.

Glaxo is prepared by the simple addition of boiling water; each feed baby gets is fresh, clean, germ-free milk. Glaxo is a complete food in itself; neither milk nor cream has to be added—only boiling water.

Give a baby Glaxo and after the first two or three feeds, see the difference. See how satisfied he is—how peacefully he sleeps—how contended he is! The characteristic cry of the non-thriving baby ceases, the wrinkles on the little forehead disappear; the frightened, pained look in the eyes is replaced with a look of bright happiness and contentment.

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Signed ..... M.B. C.S., L.R.C.P.

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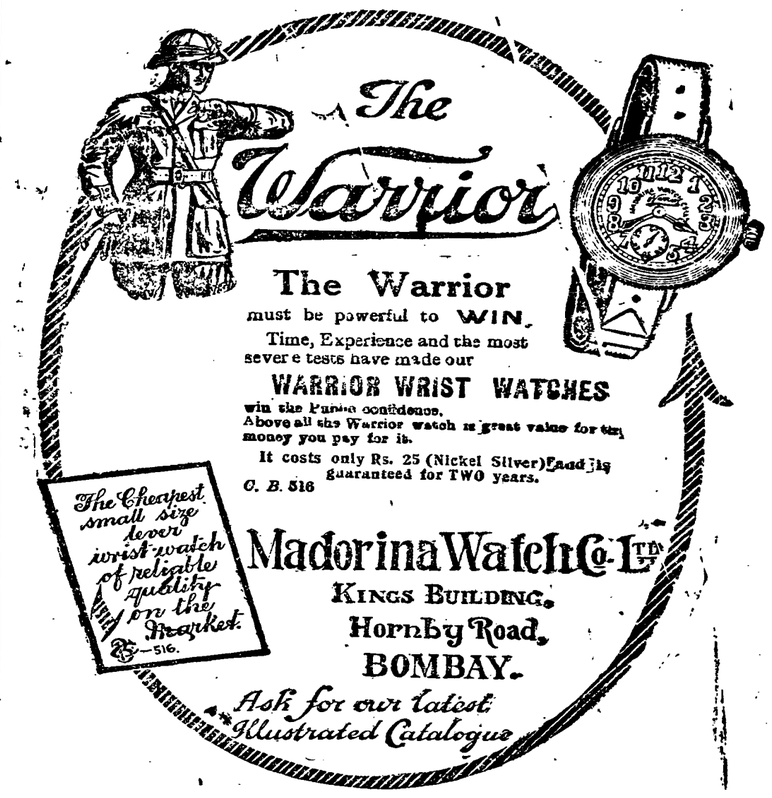
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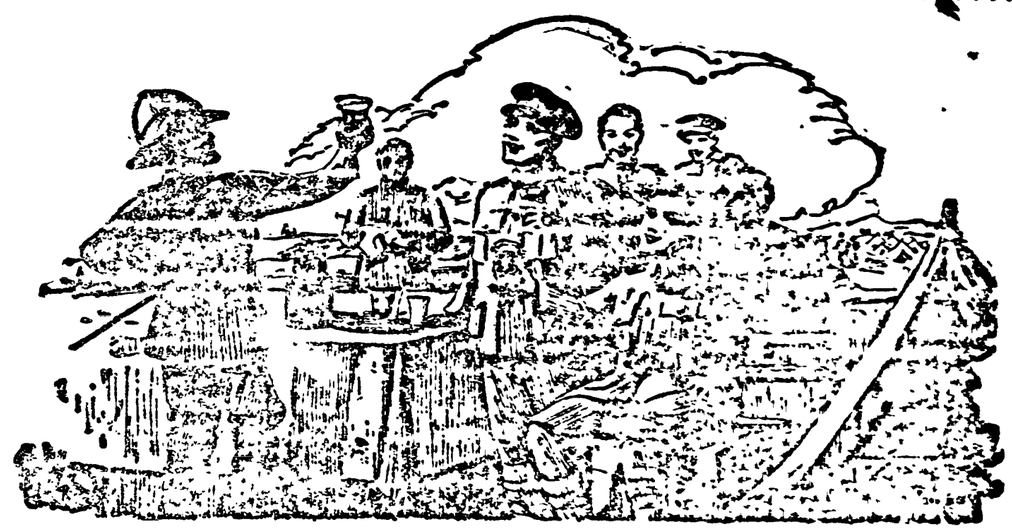

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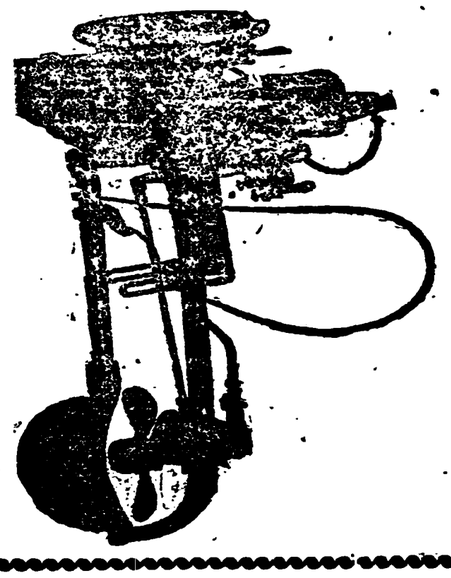

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